

UNREELING A PICTURE OF YOUR TRIP ON THE
FRISCO

FRISCO LINES

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RY.

FRISCO RAMA

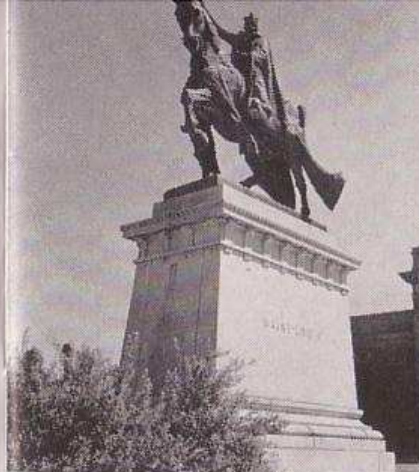
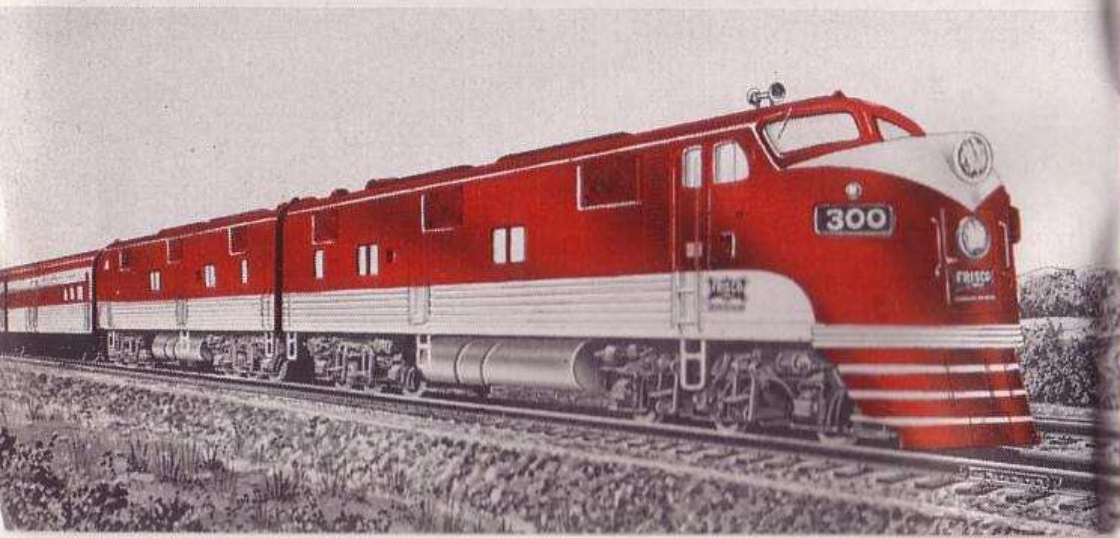
FRISCORAMA

HOW often, as you watched the rapidly fading landscape from your train window, have you wondered about the romance and legend surrounding almost every mile of the way? How often have you wished the hills might speak . . . that the little towns—some active, some seemingly dormant—might pause to chat for a moment . . . that the picturesque valley just beyond, with the tiny stream meandering amiably along, might suddenly arouse itself and tell you of past glories and of dreams of the future?

WITHIN the pages of this booklet, we have tried to bring to life the story of the land along the Frisco; of its early history and development; of its present activities and place in our modern scheme of civilization.

THROUGH the cooperation of reliable sources of information we have assembled FRISCORAMA—brief, to be sure, for a complete story would fill volumes—so that your trip on the Frisco might be a bit more interesting, entertaining and educational through these “behind the scenes” glimpses and that you might enjoy a deeper appreciation and wider understanding of this Land of Legend, this Region of Romance.

AND, JUST A REMINDER . . . that history once more is in the making along the Frisco. Amazingly luxurious new Diesel-powered streamliners—the Meteor and Texas Special—are now being readied for service.



Photos—St. Louis Chamber of Commerce

Statue of St. Louis, Forest Park. (Top Right) Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, Mo. (Lower Right) St. Louis Union Station through which pass approximately 13,500,000 travelers a year. Miles' fountain on Aloe Memorial Plaza, opposite Union Station.



St. Louis to Springfield, Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Texas

ST. LOUIS, MO.—840,000 Pop. Ranks seventh among nation's cities in manufacturing. World's greatest raw fur market; largest in-stock shoe market. Nation's second largest railroad center; one of world's greatest distributing points with food, tobacco, dry goods and apparel leading the wholesale group. St. Louis University, oldest west of the Mississippi, conducted by Jesuits, with 5,500 students enrolled annually . . . Washington University about 7,500 students; its medical department is operated in connection with Barnes Hospital.

St. Louis was founded by a small band of Frenchmen, Feb. 14, 1764. Its development has been closely allied with the great Mississippi River on which the city is situated. Becoming a leader in the fur trade, St. Louis grew rapidly. Incorporated as a city in 1823, having become a part of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. The St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, commemorated this transfer. During the Civil War, St. Louis was one of the focal points on the border of the North and South where sentiment for both factions ran high, with many exciting situations resulting.

Three

The city has 68 beautiful parks, covering total of 3,000 acres. The world's largest outdoor theatre (home of famous Municipal Opera), one of the world's finest zoos, an excellent art museum, the Jewel Box with its elaborate floral displays, Jefferson Memorial and the Lindbergh Trophies and many other attractions are found in 1,400-acre Forest Park. St. Louis is also the site of the Missouri Botanical Gardens or Shaw's Garden, second only to the famous Kew Gardens of England. Recent developments include the construction of a Municipal Auditorium, a Soldiers' Memorial, a Civic Courts and a Federal Building on the city's new Memorial Plaza. United States Post Office was completed recently.

WEBSTER GROVES, MO. —22,000 Pop. Community primarily of homes, about ten miles west of the City of St. Louis. Close restriction against apartments and industries makes Webster Groves ideal for residential privacy. Fifteen churches. Much effort in children's activities with 48 scout troops for boys and girls. Newly inaugurated Junior Council made up of representative boys, handling juvenile infractions and responsible only to the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Public schools hold high rating. Educational institutions: Webster College for women, Eden Seminary, Kenrick Seminary, St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.

Name from college built by Artemus Bullard 100 years ago, named after Daniel Webster.

KIRKWOOD, MO. —12,132 Pop. Suburban residential town with many stately old homes, 14 miles west of St. Louis.

PACIFIC, MO. —1,800 Pop. More than 8,000 cars of sand and gravel shipped annually; silica sand used for glass-making and molding. White silica sand brick plant. Wheat and corn principal crops. Few miles from town is 1,600-acre Arboretum of The Missouri Botanical Gardens with more than 20,000 orchids. Good fishing and swimming.

ST. CLAIR, MO. —1,800 Pop. Situated between the Meramec and Bourbeuse Rivers, which afford many attractive resort spots. Principal industry shoe manufacturing, supplemented by general farming, dairying, timber, mines.

Derives name from French founder; formerly main meeting place for ox teams and covered wagons bound for West.

SULLIVAN, MO. —3,000 Pop. Diversified crops; dairy herds produce for shipment about 1,500 gallons milk, 100 lbs. butter daily. Ships thousands of railroad ties annually. Native timber: white oak, black oak, yellow pine. Shoe manufacturing. Iron and lead mines. Founded by Stephen Sullivan, 1858, when Frisco Railway reached townsite.

First depot burned by rebels, 1864. Near Meramec State Park with famous Fisher Cave and "Onyx Mountain."

Four

On Branch Line—about 40 miles southwest of Cuba, Mo.

SALEM, MO. —3,500 Pop. County seat Dent county. Center of trading area; timber products (oak staves in large quantities), livestock, dairy products, cheese and poultry shipped out. Ozark mountain region; is Gateway to Missouri parks system—including Indian Trail and Montauk State Park in which rises the Current River, a famed fishing stream.

Holds unusual record of never having a bank failure in entire county since time of the early settlers, 1828.

ST. JAMES, MO. —2,200 Pop. Clay mining principal source of income. In "Fruit Basket of Missouri," average annual shipment of grapes 100 carloads. Also large quantities of other fruits and berries. The Meramec Spring, which furnished power for the great James iron industry, flows 111,000 gallons of pure, ice cold water daily. Annual Grape Festival, only one of its kind in America, draws tourists yearly during second week of September. State Federal Soldiers Home, established 1897, is institution of beauty and local pride. Most interesting building is old Southern mansion of William James. Dress factory employs 200.

St. James' history goes back to 1825 when Thomas James, proprietor of an Ohio general store, came with the wandering Shawnees as his guides to investigate Indian report of iron. August 8, 1826, he began erection of furnace for Meramec Iron Mines, first iron works west of Mississippi, responsible for the settlement of St. James (incorporated in 1892).



ROLLA, MO. —10,000 Pop. County seat Phelps county. Shoe manufacturing, stave mill. Several government offices and projects including Central Corps Area Machine Shops, Bureau Mines, Geological Survey, Trachoma Hospital. Vacation and resort facilities. Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.

Site of Fort Weiman of Civil War days, located near a large iron works in operation during that period.

NEWBURG, MO. —1,036 Pop. A Frisco sub-division point. Mostly railroad men and families. On the Little Piney River. Rail head for Fort Leonard Wood located 26 miles south of Newburg.

Newburg was started about 1881, and the Frisco Roundhouse was moved here in 1884 from Dixon, Mo.

LEBANON, MO. —8,000 Pop. County seat Laclede county. Principal industries: garment and cheese factories; two dairies, creamery, two bottling plants. Close to Ozark resorts. Lake, river fishing. Dairy, stock, poultry farms.

Five

MARSHFIELD, MO.—1,800 Pop. County seat Webster county. Named for birthplace of Daniel Webster, from whom the county took its name. Principal industries: dairying and poultry raising.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—75,000 Pop. The metropolis of the Missouri Ozarks region. Operating headquarters of the Frisco; location of the railroad's car and engine shops, largest of its kind west of the Mississippi. Center of extensive federal and state highways. 840-acre, class 4, municipal airport. Largest creamery in the world under one roof; also the largest primary poultry market in the world. Large milling interests and about 100 other manufacturing plants; lime, cement, clothing, trucks, trailer and refrigerator equipment. Large distributing center; merchandising activities exceed most cities of its size. Has facilities for serving large conventions. O'Reilly Veterans Hospital. \$4,000,000 Federal Medical Center. Educational center; Drury College, S. W. Missouri State Teachers College, Central Bible Institute, Elfindale Academy, Draughon's Business University. Scene of annual Ozarks Empire District Fair in \$400,000 modern grounds and buildings; approximately 200,000 attendance.

Wilson Creek Battlefield, 13 miles southwest of Springfield, is the site of one of the most deadly battles of the Civil War; 2,500 men were killed in the battle August 10, 1861 . . . a greater percentage of casualties than in any other engagement in the war.

MARIONVILLE, MO.—1,267 Pop. Within radius of three miles, 4,000 acres of bearing apple orchards; many acres of peaches, strawberries and other small fruit. Tomato growing important; dairying and general farming. Modern cold storage and quick freezing plant. Methodist Home for Aged.

AURORA, MO.—5,000 Pop. Called "Summit City of the Ozarks" with the highest elevation of any town in Ozarks. Manufacturing daily: 2,000 pairs shoes, 2,000 barrels of flour; largest map and post card printing plant in Missouri. Lead, zinc mining. Center of the Ozark fruit belt, diversified agriculture. Produce some of finest soft wheat in the United States. Large commercial tomato and bean acreage. Water supply from deep wells in Aurora. Near famous James and White river fishing territory.

Founded in 1870 by J. W. Black. Discovery of lead and zinc led to "mush-room" growth with 10,000 population in a few years, many of whom lived in tents. One of Missouri's most famous "grass-roots" diggings.

Six

On Branch Line—11½ miles northwest of Aurora, Mo.

MT. VERNON, MO.—2,028 Pop. County seat Lawrence county. Large condensery, buying milk from more than 5,000 farmers. Headquarters of rural electrification of 12 counties. State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Eight miles from Chesapeake State Fish Hatchery, largest in the United States.

The original survey for platting Mt. Vernon was made in 1845.

MONETT, MO.—5,013 Pop. Known as the strawberry capital of the Ozarks; home of Ozark Fruit Growers' Association, and State Horticulture Experiment Fields. Diversified farming, dairying, poultry and wide variety of fruits. Wonderful fishing streams within a few minutes' drive; Roaring River State Park nearby.

PIERCE CITY, MO.—1,208 Pop. Junction of Oklahoma and Kansas divisions of the Frisco. Leading berry, grape, canned tomato shipping district. Lime kilns, casket factory, tomato cannery, dairying. Good hunting, fishing. *Pierce City named after an early vice-president of the Frisco. Home of the Harold Bell Wright Library, housed in a building remodeled from a church in which Harold Bell Wright preached as a young man.*

GRANBY, MO.—3,000 Pop. Mining, agriculture, berry, fruit and vegetable raising; live stock and poultry. In Mid-Ozark playgrounds on Shoal Creek, fine fishing stream.

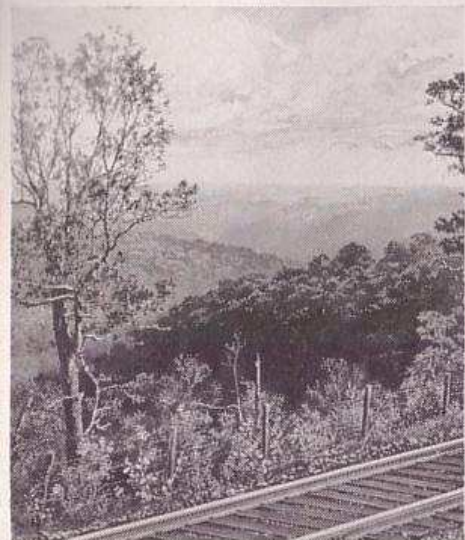
Oldest mining town in the Southwest, established 1850. The lead mines supplied the South with 200,000 pounds of lead per month while Gen. Price held Southwest Missouri. Lead and zinc production now over a million pounds a month.

NEOSHO, MO.—6,000 Pop. County seat Newton county. Center of vast diversified agriculture area. Main industries: milk condenseries, overall and shirt factory, box factory, creamery. Beautiful city park, many scenic drives. Recently completed modern Court House and Community Building. Large fish hatchery. Harvest Show each September.

Neosho was the scene of Missouri's Act of Secession passed by the legislature, Oct. 21, 1861. Thereafter, during the Civil War, Missouri had representatives in both Federal and Confederate Congresses. This "Rump" session, after ten days at Neosho, fled before advancing Union troops to Cassville, and a week later to New Madrid.

SENECA, MO.—1,200 Pop. Center of the world's tripoli industry. General agriculture, livestock, dairying. Missouri entrance to Grand River Lake area.

Seven



Typical Ozark scenery along the Frisco—Springfield is an important gateway to the Ozarks.

VINITA, OKLA. —6,100 Pop. County seat Craig county. Platted in 1872, second oldest city in Oklahoma. Livestock and dairying region; general agriculture. Official headquarters city for Grand River Dam, \$25,000,000 hydro-electric project. Gateway to Grand Lake, Oklahoma's largest body of water. Numerous small industries. Will Rogers Memorial Rodeo every September.

CHELSEA, OKLA. —2,000 Pop. Corn, wheat, oats, Kaffir, hay, melons, berries and sweet potatoes. Raw materials: coal, oil and gas.

CLAREMORE, OKLA. —5,500 Pop. County seat Rogers county. Agriculture, live stock, corn, hay, small grains, dairy products. Oklahoma Military Academy, one of nation's Honor Military Schools under war department rating. Halfway mark between New York and Los Angeles. Home of Will Rogers, commemorated with famous Will Rogers Memorial Museum in ranch house design, with four galleries devoted to Indian, Pioneer, Historical and Educational collections of keepsakes and mementos of Will Rogers, and library. Attracts large crowds daily.

Exploration of the Louisiana Purchase brought a report December, 1804, describing an Indian village headed by Chief Claremont or Claremore and mentioning the limestone hill now known as Claremore Mound. Fourteen years later, during the "Strawberry Moon," on this hill the Cherokee and Osage Indians fought their last battle for supremacy.

Claremore is also famous for Radium Health Baths. In 1903 a test well was drilled near Claremore for oil and gas. At a depth of 1,100 feet, a large vein of artesian water was pierced which bubbled forth with such force that drilling was suspended. For years this water was considered an interference and allowed to run to waste, before its medicinal properties were discovered.

TULSA, OKLA. —180,250. County seat Tulsa county. "Oil Capital of the World." Headquarters for more major oil companies than any other city,

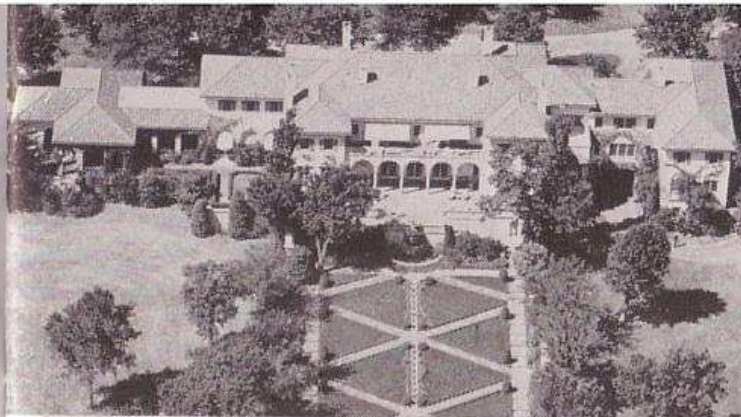
Will Rogers Memorial, Claremore, Okla.

Courtesy Tulsa Chamber of Commerce



with total of 546 oil companies and individual operators. A principal manufacturing center of the Southwest, with 520 factories, many making equipment exclusively for oil industry. Home of world-famed International Petroleum Exposition, to be resumed in 1948. Agriculture: small grains, cotton, fruits, vegetables; also dairy and livestock production.

Eight



Philbrook Art and Indian Museum, Tulsa—former home of Mr. and Mrs. Waite Phillips. Lake Spavinaw and Spillway. Union Station (below).

Courtesy Tulsa Chamber of Commerce

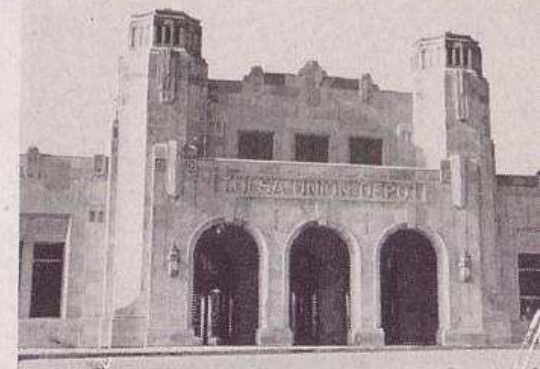
The first visit of white men, other than renegades, to the site of Tulsa was when Washington Irving came up the Arkansas River from Fort Gibson in 1832. In his Sketch Book he wrote "one day a city will be located here." A beautiful old oak tree, carefully preserved today, sheltered early Indian councils of the Creeks. In 1861, the surrounding territory had become important cattle area and Tulsey Town became connected with the rest of the United States in 1878 by the establishment of a star mail route from Muskogee. In 1882 the Frisco (then known as the Atlantic & Pacific) built its line from Vinita down to the Arkansas River at Tulsey Town. In 1905 oil was discovered at Red Fork, just across the river, and Tulsa began its rapid growth into a modern metropolis.

University of Tulsa, a leading school for petroleum engineering. Public school system among nation's best. Famous for beautiful homes. Extensive park plan covering 2760 acres, including large Mohawk Park. Beautiful Spavinaw lake, 55 miles from Tulsa in the foothills of Ozarks, furnishes water to \$15,000,000 water supply system.

SAPULPA, OKLA. —16,746 Pop. County seat Creek county. Glass manufacturing center. Pottery, oil field supplies, brick and tile. Large bakeries; packing plant. In center of the Glenn Pool and other Creek County Oil Pools. Chief crops: corn, cotton and feed crops; livestock. Industrial center of state.

Formerly Indian Territory, settled by the Creek (Muskogee) tribe. The name derived from a prominent family of the Creek Indians.

Nine



BRISTOW, OKLA.—7,000 Pop. Industrial and agricultural. Large oil fields nearby. Large refinery, creamery, two mattress factories, three cotton gins, cottonseed oil mill, ice plants. Junior College and N. Y. A. School. One of the largest peanut-shelling plants in Oklahoma.

Actual building of Bristow began with coming of the Frisco in 1898. Until statehood (1907) was under Arkansas law and was known as the "Woodland Queen of the Creek Nation."

DEPEW, OKLA.—1,200 Pop. Cotton, corn and headed feed crops; dairy products, beef cattle and hogs.

STROUD, OKLA.—3,200 Pop. Oil production; refineries; pecans; cattle. Home of Sac and Fox Indians since 1870. Birthplace of Jim Thorpe, great Indian athlete, and William Jones, Indian ethnologist.

DAVENPORT, OKLA.—1,072 Pop. Principally agriculture; cotton, corn, peanuts; oil and gas fields.

CHANDLER, OKLA.—3,500 Pop. County seat Lincoln county. Crops include cotton, corn, alfalfa, wheat. Large pecan industry, known as the "Pecan Capital of the World." Sudan hay, oats, barley. Livestock and poultry raising major industries. \$30,000 armory, constructed of native stone, home of motorized battery of field artillery of Oklahoma National Guard.

Originally part of the Sac and Fox, Iowa and Kickapoo Indian lands, opened to settlement, Sept. 28, 1891.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—275,000 Pop. County seat Oklahoma county. Capital and largest city in state. "A city floating on a lake of oil," with two of the largest producing fields in the world, with a forest of derricks reaching into the yards of pretentious homes, even of the Governor's Mansion and Capitol grounds. Number of large natural gasoline plants and several refineries. Marketing center of vast agricultural area. Regional headquarters for Farm Chemurgic movement. Largest primary meat packing market in state. 300 factories in and around city producing iron and steel products, oil field equipment and supplies, printing and publishing, brick, screens, weatherstrips . . . clothing, optical goods, yeast, leather goods . . . chemicals, cottonseed oil, flour, beer, food products. Important distributing center for Southwest.

The great Run of '89 opened the Indian Lands of western Oklahoma to white settlement, and made a tiny prairie outpost into a city of 10,000 in a single night. Thousands after thousands drew up at the borders of the new territory, forbidden to enter until a bugle call and volley of shots announced

Ten



Above is the beautiful Capitol building of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City. Below is scene looking down Robinson Avenue from the Federal Building, Oklahoma City. (Buildings from left)—Petroleum Building, Ramsey Tower, First National Bank Building.

Photos—Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce

the hour of noon. At the signal, the mob hurtled forward spreading over the prairie in every sort of conveyance, on horse or mule, on foot . . . racing for homesteads. That night, some 10,000 were living in a city of tents . . . the nucleus of Oklahoma City which has taken as its slogan, "From teepees to towers in fifty years."

Oklahoma City University, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City Law School, 12 business colleges, 16 trade and vocational schools. \$10,000,000 Civic Center. Medical center for the state. Many beautiful parks. Famed for cleanliness—with absence of soot or smoke.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—15,000 Pop. County seat Grady county. In fertile Washita River Valley. Produces vast supply of cotton and markets it to all parts of world; two of the world's largest cottonseed oil mills and allied industries; large sheet metal plant, iron foundry, seed companies. Major crops: cotton, wheat, oats, broomcorn, forage crops, melons, sweet potatoes, other vegetables and fruits. Grady County exports more watermelons than any other county in state. Known as having largest producing gas field. Home of Oklahoma College for Women.

CEMENT, OKLA.—1,272 Pop. Largest volume natural gas well in the world discovered here, producing 276,000,000 cubic feet a day. Active drilling and producing operations by ten oil companies. Principal crop: cotton.

Center of Jesse James' activities in early days.

Eleven



LAWTON, OKLA.—32,000 Pop. County seat Comanche county. Oil field machine shops; cotton gins; cottonseed oil mills. Granite and limestone quarries; sand and gravel pits. Oil wells. Cotton, corn, other crops. Location of Cameron State Agricultural College and Fort Sill Field Artillery School. About four miles northeast from Lawton is site of old Ft. Sill, on Medicine Bluff Creek. When troops were sent out in 1868 to quell an Indian uprising, a wooden stockade was built there and called Ft. Wichita. The first permanent structure (1869), was a corral in which the men and animals lived. At that time, Gen. Phil Sheridan succeeded in having the name changed to Ft. Sill in honor of a West Point classmate killed in the Civil War.

SNYDER, OKLA.—1,800 Pop. Some of finest granite in world quarried near, processed and shipped throughout the United States for monuments and buildings; possesses texture, hardness and colorations not found elsewhere, with polished surface as smooth as glass. Short distance from Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, with its many lakes for swimming and fishing; its variety of wild animals, 30-minute drive from the New Holy City, scene of elaborate Sunrise Easter Pageant; buildings of native granite boulders.

ALTUS, OKLA.—11,500 Pop. County seat Jackson county. Essentially agricultural. Main industries: manufacture of cotton and wheat products; largest inland cotton compress in the world. Sizable distributing point for groceries, produce, fruits, candies, tobacco, butter, eggs, poultry, milk products, flour, cottonseed products, oil, gasoline and lumber. Congress appropriated \$5,500,000 to construct irrigation project across North Fork of Red River to embrace 70,000 acres. Educational center with Altus Junior College having largest municipal Junior College enrollment in the state. Most beautiful park in Western Oklahoma.

ELDORADO, OKLA.—1,183 Pop. Wheat and cotton. Poultry and dairy-ing important. Source of many prehistoric fossils, mostly mammoths of the *Columba Elephantae* species, usually found in gypsite.

Scene at start of Texas-Oklahoma Wolf Hunters' Association annual hunt—Quanah, Texas.



Said to have been named by Coronado's Expedition.

QUANAH, TEX.—4,500 Pop. County seat Hardeman county. Located between the Red River and Pease River, bordered on both sides with very fertile lands—its slogan, "Heart of the Greenbelt." Large wheat and cotton production, ranching, poultry raising. Tons of plaster board and other products milled daily nearby.

Twelve

Founded in 1885; named after famous Indian Chief, Quanah Parker, whose tribe frequented this area. 1890 was notable year . . . county seat was located at Margaret, small town 20 miles south across Pease River. The pioneers thought this not proper as Quanah had 1,500 people and a railroad . . . an election was held to decide location of the county seat. The law construed that if a man "had his washing done" in a town for six consecutive weeks, he became a citizen. Tradition has it that Quanah's "laundry business" immediately increased . . . and the saloons provided free drinks to the men who "voted right." The election was a landslide for Quanah.

PAWNEE, OKLA.—2,562 Pop. County seat Pawnee county. Industries: machine shops, grist mills, creamery, marble works, cotton gins, hatchery. Oil and gas wells. Diversified agriculture and livestock. Buffalo ranch nearby. Pawnee Indian Agency including offices, hospital, school and equipment. Five Indian Tribes paid here with monthly payroll more than \$10,000.00.

PERRY, OKLA.—5,045 Pop. County seat Noble county. Large produce market. Manufacturing flour, novelties and toys. Gas and oil wells. Stock dairy, poultry and grain farms. 800-acre airport; two Federal highways. Lake covering more than 500 acres.

Part of Cherokee Strip, opened to settlement in September, 1893.

St. Louis to Memphis

ST. LOUIS, MO.—(See page 3)

FESTUS, MO.—4,000 Pop. Manufacturing of shoes, slide rules. Wholesale lumber and building material. Large lead smelters near. Agricultural outlet for rich Mississippi river bottoms and islands. Surrounded by timber-covered hills and bluffs, noted in spring for profusion of blossoming dogwood; in autumn for rich colors of maples, sumac and oak.

View of large Glass Works, Crystal City, Mo.



CRYSTAL CITY, MO.—4,500 Pop. Large glass factory is main industry. In 1868, unlimited deposits of silica white sand induced Dr. Bidwell, American scientist, to become interested in establishing a glass factory. Later Capt. Ebenezer B. Ward of Detroit, Michigan, also became actively interested and a company was organized. Building started in 1872 and the first glass was produced two years later. A town, first called New Detroit, started growing around the factory . . . later name changed to Crystal City. Today the glass works is in its fifth phase of rebuilding and modernization, in a progressive city of home-owners.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.

—2,662 Pop. County seat Ste. Genevieve county. Lime plants, garment and passbook factories. Large sole-cutting plant. General agriculture. Thousands visit this quaint old city which has fostered and preserved the customs, traditions and architecture of medieval France.

Called "Mother of the West" . . . First permanent white settlement west of the Mississippi, through which streamed pioneers of the West.

The first business west of the River took place near Ste. Genevieve when runners sent out by DeSoto bought salt from the Indians near the Saline Creek, about 1541. In 1720, a Frenchman named Renault came to this territory with 200 miners and 500 slaves in search of precious metals . . . discovered lead which was transported down the Mississippi to New Orleans, then to France.

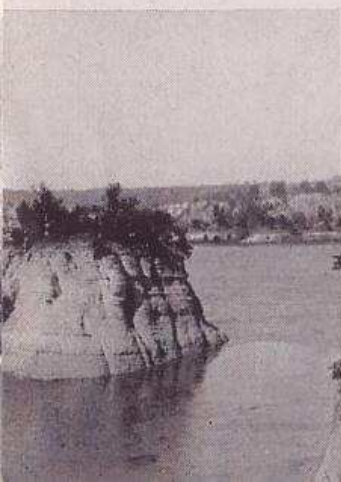
May, 1776, Ste. Genevieve became a French military post under Commandant Rocheblave and this despite the fact the country west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain since 1762, but news traveled slowly and the people lived contentedly believing themselves citizens of La Belle France.

"General Pike," the first steamboat up the river, docked here August, 1816. The first road west of the Mississippi ran through Ste. Genevieve to St. Louis on the North and to New Madrid on the South . . . the age of this "King's Highway" is not known. Today may be seen the names of the early settlers engraved on the tombstones at Ste. Genevieve, in the oldest cemetery west of the great river.



The Bolduc House (1785) Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

"La Roche de la Croix" in Mississippi River just north of Cape Girardeau, Mo., so named by Father St. Cosme, a Jesuit missionary, 1699.



CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

—20,661 Pop. Among 46 manufactured products are shoes, cement, electrical appliances, tile, surgical cotton, butter, candies. In favored agricultural section; corn, wheat, alfalfa, fruit, melons and truck crops. Also livestock, dairy and poultry. Educational facilities include Southeast Missouri State College; St. Vincent's Seminary, two business colleges.

It is said there is no city with same name in the world—a letter addressed to "Cape Girardeau" in any post office will reach its destination. Founded in 1793 by Don Lewis Lorimer, as a trading post . . . named after Ensign Giradot, an early trader. Incorporated as a village in 1808, and received a city charter in 1843.

CHAFFEE, MO.

—3,500 Pop. Garment, shoe, furniture, toy and ice factories. Lumber mill: 1,000,000 ft. annual output. Reclaimed swamp land fertile for wheat, corn. Key city of large Little River Drainage District of southeast Missouri.

Founded in 1905 by the Frisco, named after General Chaffee, U. S. Army.

SIKESTON, MO.

—8,500 Pop. Main industries: corn, cotton, melons and livestock. 600 cars of melons shipped annually. Three cotton gins that gin 8,000 bales; two cottonseed oil mills, 12-acre cotton compress with storage for 33,000 bales; two large flour mills; feed mill; broom and shoe factories. Two wholesale grocery houses with \$1,800,000 annual business. Four hotels, large airport; armory seating 2,500.

LILBOURN, MO.

—1,574 Pop. Principal crops: cotton, corn, wheat, hay. Thrice this county (New Madrid) has had largest per acre cotton yield in the U. S. Annual county value of crops and livestock marketed \$15,000,000. More than 1,000 pounds of lint cotton per acre produced west of town.

Country west of here was vast swamp . . . the drainage of which cost more than opening of the Panama Canal . . . a dredged ditch now runs north and south at every mile.

PORTAGEVILLE, MO.

—3,000 Pop. Two lumber mills; six cotton gins. Farming devoted principally to cotton, corn and hay.

HAYTI, MO.

—2,200 Pop. Agriculture: cotton, corn, alfalfa, soy beans. Saw-mill, cotton compress, four cotton gins. Trade center for approximately 144 sq. miles of rich farm territory.

Founded in 1895 by migrants from river town of Gayoso, Mo.—originally called Gayoso City.



Academic Hall, Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

On Branch Line—7.4 miles east of Hayti, Mo.

CARUTHERSVILLE, MO.—4,781 Pop. County seat Pemiscot county. Industries: cotton gins, cotton compress, shoe and egg case factories, bottling, sand and gravel works. Abundance of cottonwood, gum and oak timber. Dairying important. Crops: cotton, corn, alfalfa.

STEELE, MO.—1,721 Pop. Main industry: cotton gins, alfalfa dehydrating plants and trucking. Main crops: cotton, corn, hay and soybeans.

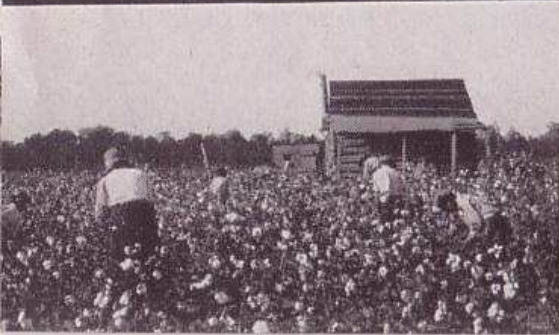
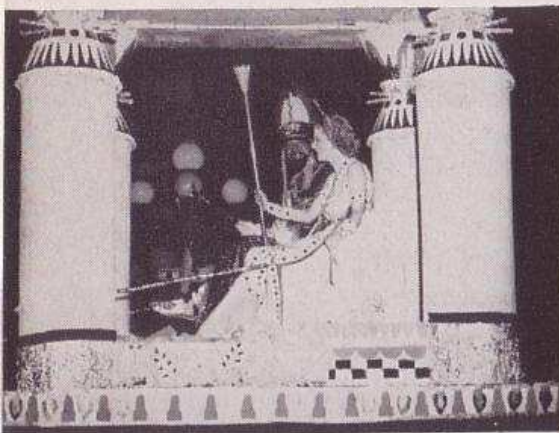
BLYTHERVILLE, ARK.—10,098 Pop. County seat Mississippi county. Large cotton market. Manufacturing: lumber products, cottonseed oil, canned vegetables, awnings, novelties, chemical products, soft drinks. General farming: majority of acreage in cotton and alfalfa. Holds annual world's cotton picking champion contest; one of nation's largest inland cotton markets. Three cotton compresses.

LUXORA, ARK.—1,179 Pop. Principal crops: cotton, corn, hay, soybeans, live stock. 3 cotton gins, dehydrating plant daily capacity 1,500 tons.

OSCEOLA, ARK.—3,311 Pop. County seat Mississippi county. Extremely fertile soil. Crops grown: cotton, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, vegetables. Cottonseed and soybean oil mill. Alfalfa dehydrating plant. Compress, warehouse and canning plant.

Name taken from Indian, Osceola, Chief of the Seminoles.

WILSON, ARK.—1,326 Pop. Headquarters R. E. Lee Wilson Plantation which includes 57,000 acres, 11,000 people and 6 smaller towns. 77 industries, chief of which are cottonseed and soybean oil mills, woodworking factory.



(Top) Annual Cotton Carnival, Memphis. Picking cotton near Memphis, Tenn.

Courtesy, Memphis Chamber of Commerce

Sixteen

MEMPHIS, TENN.—336,500 Pop. County seat Shelby county. Famous as the world's largest inland cotton market and world's largest hardwood lumber market. World's largest producer of cottonseed products; one of greatest American centers for woodworking industries; large producer of mixed feeds; drugs and chemicals. Largest non-producing steel market in America. "At the Crossroads of the South," Memphis is logical center of diversified manufacturing and world-wide distribution. Transportation includes 10 trunk line railroads, 4 barge lines, 6 major bus lines, 12 national highways and 7 air lines. Once the Memphis trade area was dependent on a one-crop system, but today diversification has resulted in nationally famous Plant-to-Prosper Competition among thousands of farm families.

Built on the Bluffs which still bear the name of the original owners, the Chickasaw Indian tribe of long ago—the same bluff from which DeSoto first saw the Mississippi—today the Memphis business district is 100 ft. above the river. It became an organized settlement in 1819 by General Andrew Jackson, James Winchester and Judge John Overton. Named the same as an ancient city of the Pharaohs on the banks of the Nile. The streets and squares were laid out in very small areas, as the founders expected it to be as densely populated as European cities, not realizing the spacious habitation Americans demand. This is noticed today in the evenly laid out upper portion of the town. In 1862, a naval engagement near the city resulted in destruction of nearly all Confederate steam rams by an overwhelming force of Federal ironclads and guns. The same year, Memphis was headquarters for Grant's Army.

Memphis' historical parks cover 1411 acres and the entire playground system is valued at \$12,000,000. One of the most significant civic events is Annual Cotton Carnival each May, attracting national attention because of its beauty.

MOREHOUSE, MO.—1,400 Pop. Principal industry: plane mill, handle factory and furniture dimension plant. Agriculture: cotton, corn and wheat.

PARMA, MO.—1,250 Pop. Crops: Lespedeza, wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, long staple cotton, melons, peaches, apples, berries. Two cotton gins.

The Indians once favored this section, evidenced by many burial mounds . . . was heavily wooded, swampy country with abundant wild game. During Civil War, Confederate forces built pole roads through here from New Madrid to Cape Girardeau. During the passing years, dredge ditches were built every mile and cross ditches with one large canal into the Mississippi.

MALDEN, MO.—3,611 Pop. Livestock. Crops: cotton, corn, hay and soybeans. Large beverage company, four cotton gins, other manufacturing. On high sand ridge, mud is something unknown to Malden citizens. Located just north of the Mason-Dixon Line, it is truly said, "The North ends and South begins at Malden," as there are few crops of either climate that are not grown

Seventeen

successfully here. Famous for its beautiful Oaks, which have been preserved by building the streets and sidewalks around the trees—sixty or more standing on school grounds alone. Large government airport.

Beginning in early '80's as the western terminus of the first railroad in this section; named by railroad contractor after his home, Malden, Mass.

CAMPBELL, MO.—1,800 Pop. General agriculture and livestock. State Fruit Experimental Sub-Station. Flour mill, cotton gins, saw mills, poultry house, gravel plant. Excellent peach industry.

Chalk Bluff Battlefield 3½ miles west, on St. Francis river where a battle was fought, lasting a day and night, during Civil War (May 1-2, 1863).

KENNETT, MO.—7,000 Pop. County seat Dunklin county. In one of largest cotton-growing counties in state. Also, corn, hay, melons. Livestock, especially mules and pigs. Seven cotton gins within city limits; more nearby. Cotton compresses and storage. Oil mill for soybeans and cottonseed. Large shirt factory, and button factory. Trade territory of thousands of acres formerly swamp land, now open to cultivation, by Little River Drainage project.

POPLAR BLUFF, MO.—14,254 Pop. County seat Butler county. Principal manufacturing, shoes; wooden spokes; hammer, shovel and fork handles. Clay mines. Crops: corn, cotton, cow peas and lespedeza; wide experimenting with crotalaria. Often called "City of Churches" with 24 churches of varied denominations. Built along banks of Black River, beautiful Ozark stream; ideal for year-around recreational activities. Lake Wappapello is one of the most popular fishing spots in the state.

PIGGOTT, ARK.—2,500 Pop. County seat Clay county. Raising corn, cotton, hay, wheat, livestock and poultry. Watermelons in abundance; fine orchards on hill farms, and grape vineyards. Industries include hickory handle factory, open gravel pits. Said to have most beautiful cemetery in Northeast Arkansas. Nursery is one of largest in state. Also widely known for great number of petrified trees in locality.

Founded in early '80's and named after well-known physician of the section. Located on old Gainesville Road, which followed Crowley's Ridge from Cape Girardeau to Helena, Ark. Military trail by Northern and Southern troops.

POCAHONTAS, ARK.—1,896 Pop. County seat Randolph county. On Black River. Handle, stave and heading mills; hatchery; cotton gins. Timber main industry. Poultry, dairy and grain farms.

WALNUT RIDGE, ARK.—3,000 Pop. County seat Lawrence county. Mainly agriculture: cotton, corn, hay, potatoes, rice and other vegetables. Several saw mills, cotton gins and a cotton compress. Known for fine fishing and hunting.

Eighteen

Lawrence county is oldest in state, dating far earlier than the state of Arkansas. At one time it comprised half of Arkansas and most of Missouri. County seat then was Davidsonville, on Black River, six miles from Walnut Ridge, where the foundation of the First Court House may be seen.

SENATH, MO.—1,200 Pop. Agriculture: cotton, corn, soy beans, melons, cantaloupes, hay; cattle, hogs and poultry.

LEACHVILLE, ARK.—1,500 Pop. Cotton, soybeans, watermelons and hay.

MANILA, ARK.—1,226 Pop. Cotton main crop; corn and hay secondary. Carloads of vegetables shipped annually, particularly radishes.

Originally called Sindy, but name was changed in 1901 to Manila, after Manila, P. I., because the town at that time was surrounded with water.

MONETTE, ARK.—1,111 Pop. Cotton gins, saw and grist mills. Cypress timber important. Truck farming and general agriculture.

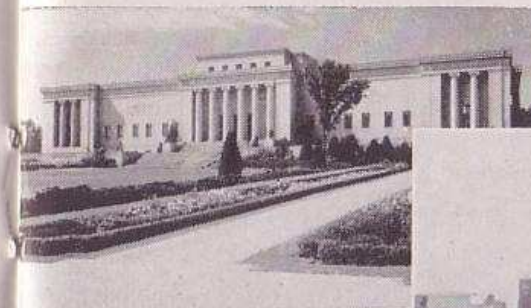
LAKE CITY, ARK.—1,000 Pop. County seat of Craighead county; high school, six churches, artesian water system, cotton gins, exchange bank. Surrounding territory unsurpassed in fertility and productivity; black, sandy loam. Principal crops: cotton, corn, soybeans, watermelons, cantaloupes, vegetables and fruits; cattle, hogs and poultry.

Kansas City to Memphis

KANSAS CITY, MO.—405,912 Pop. County seat Jackson county.

Located in center of rich agricultural section. Major livestock and meat packing center. Ranks first nationally as primary winter wheat market, sorghum grains, seed distribution, carlot hay market, flour milling capacity and production, distribution of agricultural implements, manufacture of

American black walnut lumber; ranks second in grain elevator capacity, horse and mule market. Seat of 10th Federal



William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts, Kansas City, Mo.

Union Station and downtown skyline of Kansas City, Mo.

Nineteen



Reserve District. Location of Kansas City University. Fine Arts Institute, Conservatory of Music and many other specialized schools.

First permanent settlement of what is now Kansas City in 1821 by Francois Choteau, French fur trader, on bank of Missouri River. As early as 1833 this settlement with Westport Landing, established on the river at the foot of present Grand Avenue, was recognized as great outfitting point for commerce of the Santa Fe Trail, which continued until 1846—beginning of the Mexican War. In 1850 the Town of Kansas (Missouri) was incorporated; name changed to City of Kansas, 1853, and first municipal government organized. Today's Loose Memorial Park was the focus of decisive third day of the Battle of Westport, October, 1863, often called the "Gettysburg of the West," the biggest battle, in point of numbers engaged, fought west of the Mississippi during the Civil War.

City is nationally known for landscaped residential district in setting of unusual natural beauty—the largest contiguous restricted district of any city in the U. S. 3678 acres in parks; Swope Park, one of largest in country, has 1346 acres with 2 municipal golf links. \$6,500,000 Municipal Auditorium seating 24,000 people; William Rockhill Nelson Gallery and Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts with art collections worth more than \$4,000,000. Well-known Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra. Home of annual American Royal Live Stock Show. Has the largest live stock exchange building in the United States.

OLATHE, KANS.—5,000 Pop. County seat Johnson county. Manufacturing of all kinds of boots, specializing in cowboy boots, sold nationally; green forage harvesters for dehydrators and silo filling. Principal crops: wheat, corn, oats. Large garment factory. Much pedigreed livestock raised nearby; many national first-prize winners, including Lawrin, winner of 1938 Kentucky Derby. Location of Kansas State School for the Deaf; also has Junior College.

In spring of 1857, a group came to lay out town—with them was Shawnee Indian, who exclaimed "O-la-the" when he saw the site, meaning "city beautiful." Such men as Quantrill and his guerrilla party raided the town in its early days, burned the only newspaper and harassed the citizens. Just outside the city stands the building which was the first stop this side of old Westport Landing (now part of Kansas City) and just beyond was the worst buffalo "waller" in the west . . . the mule-skinners could be heard for several miles swearing at their teams while trying to get through the mud.

PAOLA, KANS.—3,700 Pop. County seat Miami county. One of best gas fields in state, also hundreds of oil-producing wells at approximately 400 feet. Brick manufacturing. Two large elevators. Crops: wheat, corn, alfalfa, and livestock. College of Paola (Junior College) operated by Ursuline Nuns. Name is Indian—original home of the Five Confederated Tribes, of which Baptiste Peoria was Chief—he gave town its Park Square. The old Town Company was originated in 1859; incorporated as second class city in 1869.

Twenty

LA CYGNE, KANS.—1,000 Pop. General agriculture, livestock, poultry and dairying. The bank and newspaper are oldest in Linn county.

Famed Hamilton Massacre took place a few miles southeast.

PLEASANTON, KANS.—1,400 Pop. Manufacturing of asphalt paving material from asphalt quarries near town. Abundance of natural gas from local gas wells; also coal from deep mine and strip pits. Wheat, flax, poultry. Considerable dairy production.

Named after Gen. Pleasanton, who commanded the artillery in the "Battle of Mine Creek" during Civil War, October, 1864, the artillery being located on hill around which town is built. Town started in 1869—the same time the Frisco was building its way south.

FORT SCOTT, KANS.—12,000 Pop. County seat Bourbon county. Division point for the Frisco, with roundhouse and machine shops. Noted for dairy products with 100,000 lbs. raw milk processed each day. Extensive coal mining. Deposits of raw materials used in processing of cement, brick and pottery. Also, manufacturing of men's work clothes, bedding, calendars, advertising novelties. Shipping poultry and eggs. Packing pork and beef; marble and granite works. Agriculture: wheat, corn, sorghums, oats, barley, alfalfa. Fully accredited Junior College, oldest in the State.

Three times Fort Scott was designated an Army Post by the Federal Government . . . Fort Scott No. 1, founded May 30, 1842, was the central fort on the military highway . . . the first official thrust of the white men into the great Indian Country, then extending practically from Western Missouri border to Pacific Ocean . . . Fort Scott No. 2 was outstanding throughout the Civil War, not only as headquarters for the army of the Frontier and a widely used recruiting point, but from it, all Union troops received their supplies on way south to Fort Smith, Ark. During the border warfare it was the meeting place, too, of pro-slavery ruffians who incited such acts as the Marais des Cygnes massacre . . . and, unbelievably, at the same time Free State workers met here in the midst of the slave owners to promote their cause—with government troops camped between them to keep peace. John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokees, brought his family and the treasure chests of that great nation to the Fort during the Civil War. Many thousands of Indian refugees fled to this section for protection . . . Fort Scott No. 3 was re-created in an effort by the Government to drive settlers and squatters from the 800,000 acres known as the Cherokee Neutral Strip.



LAMAR, MO.—3,000 Pop. County seat Barton county. General farming community. Cattle and dairy herds. Sheet metal and wire manufacturing; poultry packing plant shipping 5,000 dressed fowls per day and carload of eggs. Two broom factories; hay company handling 400,000 tons annually; mills, lumber yards.

GREENFIELD, MO.—1,450 Pop. County seat Dade county. Crops: corn, wheat, oats, other grains, legumes and grasses; also great variety of fruit: apples, peaches, strawberries, cherries. Cheese factory; Farmer's Exchange, poultry houses and dairy products. Regarded as educational center of county.

ASH GROVE, MO.—1,107 Pop. Feed mill, lead mine. Farming.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.—2,229 Pop. Dairying, poultry raising. Home of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, which conducts the oldest national egg-laying contest in the country—The Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station where hundreds of varieties are under test and where many superior varieties of fruits have been developed. Visitors are welcome.

WILLOW SPRINGS, MO.—1,530 Pop. Corn and hay; livestock and poultry. Clear water streams make "good fishing" here. Timber industries. Officers' headquarters of The Gardner U. S. Forest unit.

WEST PLAINS, MO.—4,400 Pop. County seat Howell county. Livestock, dairying, poultry, and timber. City-owned stockyards with approximately 173,600 head of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses and mules marketed annually here. Manufacturing of anti-cholera hog serum, cheese, ice cream, butter; large flour and rolling mill; two large bottling works. County Fair annually. Gateway to protected recreational and flood control lake on the North Fork of the White River—an hour's drive from Greer Spring, one of the largest in world. Plentiful game nearby.

THAYER, MO.—1,632 Pop. Creamery, flour mill. Timber, grains, fruits. Frisco roundhouse and freight terminal.

JONESBORO, ARK.—15,000 Pop. County seat Craighead county. Crops mainly cotton, rice, corn, hay and other grains; truck gardens: cucumbers, cabbages, spinach, watermelons, radishes, tomatoes, beans. Apples, peaches and berries from hill farms. 24 factories. Junior and senior colleges, business college, nurses' training school. Large new community center and park project, costing \$100,000, recently completed. Abundance of shade trees. The rolling hills of Crowley's Ridge and rich lowlands of Mississippi Valley offer variety of scenic beauty.

Twenty-two

TRUMAN, ARK.—3,381 Pop. Started as commissary for lumber and cooperage company. Now has one of most modern lumber manufacturing plants of its kind in the south. Also, compress with 45,000 bale capacity and 8 cotton gins in territory. Cotton, corn, hay and other crops. Good public school system. 7 churches, 4 miles of paved streets.

MARKED TREE, ARK.—2,276 Pop. Located on St. Francis River. Lumber mills, cotton gins and hardwood timber, cotton, corn and hay.

*On Branch Line—11 miles north of
Marked Tree, Ark.*

LEPANTO, ARK.—1,200 Pop. Cotton production: up to 100 bu. per acre—30,000 bales annually in immediate vicinity. 8 cotton gins, three of which are newest construction of steel and concrete. Cotton compress with 15,000 bale storage capacity.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(See page 17)

Kansas City to Springfield Via Bolivar

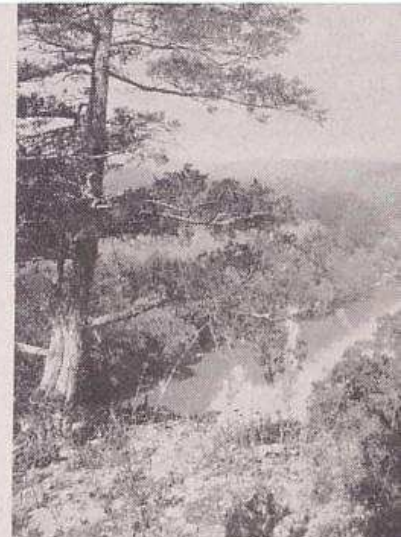
KANSAS CITY, MO.—(See page 19)

HARRISONVILLE, MO.—2,330 Pop. County seat Cass county. Brick and tile plant; foundry. Corn and wheat, dairy products, small grain. Fine poultry and livestock. County famous for premium-winning mules.

Founded April 1837; named for Albert G. Harrison, one of the first two congressmen elected from Missouri in 1863. Military center during Civil War and has several buildings standing today ante-dating that time. County came under "Order No. 11" during latter part of struggle requiring families to remove to other counties.

CLINTON, MO.—6,500 Pop. County seat Henry county. Manufacturing, largely flour and novelties, baby garments. Large hatcheries. Coal mines. Corn, wheat and oats. Airport.

Twenty-three



A Bit of the Ozarks

DEEPWATER, MO.—1,093 Pop. Manufacturing of clay products. Coal mines. Principal crops: corn, wheat, oats.

OSCEOLA, MO.—1,043 Pop. County seat St. Clair county. Well-known summer resort; popular for fishing. On Osage River. Coal mining and hardwood timber. Diversified agriculture.

BOLIVAR, MO.—2,636 Pop. County seat Polk county. Grain farms. Also livestock, poultry and dairy products. First in state's turkey production.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—(See page 6)

Memphis to Birmingham

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(See page 17)

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.—2,500 Pop. County seat Marshall county. Fine pottery clay, which is shipped to all parts of the U. S., used in local pottery, brick and tile plants. Cotton, corn, hay; also cattle, dairy products and hogs. Mississippi Synodical College for girls; Rust College and Mississippi Industrial College, institutions of higher learning for Negroes. Today, many handsome ante-bellum homes are open to the public during the Garden Pilgrimage each April. Also home of the United States Field Trial Assn., oldest such club in America. The annual quail trials are run over its own quail preserves in February.

In 1845 Jefferson Davis gave campaign speech here while canvassing the state for Polk. Home of Senator John W. C. Watson, one of most influential men of the Confederacy, representing Mississippi in Confederate Senate until the fall of Richmond. Oct. 3-4, 1862. The Confederate army of 22,000 attacked Grant's united forces of more than twice its size at nearby Corinth (said to be bloodiest battle of war) then retreated to Holly Springs. Scene of famous Van Dorn's Raid, Dec. 20, 1862 . . . at that time town had large floating population following Grant's army, which made its headquarters here for two months . . . speculators in contraband cotton trade, army officers and families. Van Dorn Confederates made a surprise night attack, capturing 2,500. Women, children and personal property were undisturbed. The depot, roundhouse and every available place was filled with clothing, provisions, arms and medicine for the Federal forces—all of which was carried away or burned. Mrs. U. S. Grant was in Holly Springs and because of the consideration given her, Grant placed a guarantee of safety for remainder of war on the house in which she was staying as a refuge against search or

Twenty-four

Clockwise

WALTER PLACE—Built in 1862, Mrs. U. S. Grant made her home here during the Federal occupation.

AIRLIEWOOD—famous as Gen. U. S. Grant's headquarters in 1862. Built by William Cox in 1859 . . . all material imported: door knobs of silver, windowpanes of etched glass, three massive iron gates.

McCARROL PLACE—owned and occupied by one family, five generations, for more than 100 years . . . antique furnishings intact.



Ante-bellum Homes, Holly Springs, Miss.

destruction. It served as asylum for Confederate scouts later as the little town lay between the Federal and Confederate lines. Sherman's cavalry also came through Holly Springs.

NEW ALBANY, MISS.—4,500 Pop. County seat Union county. Largest cheese factory in state. Manufacturing of garments, shirts, ice cream, ice, mattresses; golf and shuttle block factory. Broom factory, hardwood and pine lumber mills, 4 cotton gins, two bottling plants. Dairying important. Cotton, corn and hay.

TUPELO, MISS.—8,212 Pop. County seat Lee county. Manufacturing: work shirts, dresses and children's play suits. Milk condensery, also cottonseed products and fertilizer. Livestock, dairying, poultry and cotton raising.

Not far from the Chickasaw Old Town. Battle of Ackia between French and Chickasaw Indians took place on site of city in 1736. In May, 1862, the Confederate forces under Beauregard moved stores and provisions to Tupelo from Corinth as Federals advanced there. Today a government monument marks location of Battle of Tupelo fought in 1863. Was headquarters in 1864 for supplies for Confederate armies in Georgia and Virginia.

AMORY, MISS.—4,500 Pop. Lumber mills, gravel and sand plants, brick, bentonite and bauxite deposits, garment factory. Cotton, corn, livestock, feedstuffs. On Tombigbee River in thickly settled part of South. Terminal point for the Frisco between Memphis and Birmingham, and for the Pensacola, Fla., division. Government Tennessee-Tombigbee River project in progress.

Twenty-five

SULLIGENT, ALA.—1,400 Pop. Sandy loam country with corn, cotton, potatoes, peas; principal crops. Cotton gins, warehouse, lumber.

GUIN, ALA.—1,099 Pop. Lumber important. Sawmill. Corn and cotton. Considerable deposits of pottery clay and kaolin. Waterworks system supplied by large spring 216 feet above town.

Incorporated in 1890. On Jackson Highway, originally cut out by Jackson on his trip to New Orleans in 1837. Jackson's landmarks may still be seen.

WINFIELD, ALA.—1,800 Pop. Cotton mill, coal mining. Livestock: cattle, horses, mules and sheep. Cotton, corn, hay.

Town was laid out by engineers of the Frisco in 1897; first building was depot. Named after General Winfield Scott, a Civil War general.

CARBON HILL, ALA.—2,519 Pop. Coal mining and pine timber. Farming diversified with cotton, corn, hay.

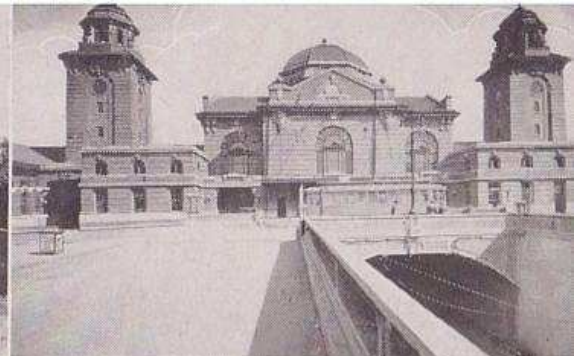
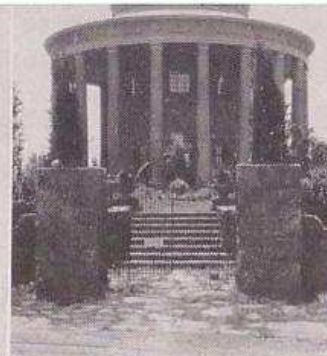
JASPER, ALA.—6,847 Pop. County seat Walker county. Lumber and cotton principal products. Cotton mill and leather goods. Coal mines—in the heart of the soft coal fields. General agriculture. Location of Walker College. Home of the late Senator J. H. Bankhead, Sr., known as "Father of Good Roads" in America, and his niece, Tallulah, famed stage, screen actress.

CORDOVA, ALA.—2,200 Pop. Large cotton mill (30,000 spindles) with modern equipment and village of approximately 350 houses and 600 acres. Modern brick plant; extensive coal mining. Corn and cotton; livestock. On Bankhead Lake, which is the head of navigation on the Black Warrior River.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—312,000 Pop. County seat Jefferson county. In Jones Valley, the heart of the richest mineral section in the United States . . . only spot on the globe where coal, iron ore and limestone, the three essentials for manufacturing steel, are found in large quantities side by side. Industrial center of the South. Chief products; coal, steel, iron, cast iron pipe, heavy machinery, textiles, cement; and more than 2,000 other articles made in 800 mills and factories. One of leading yellow pine and hardwood markets of South. Wide diversity of crops and farm products; dairying; in leading truck garden county in Alabama. Railroad center of the Southeast with water route to Gulf on the Black Warrior River.

First white men came here around 1813, followed by hardy frontiersmen from Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. In 1817, the renowned David Crockett of the coonskin cap and long squirrel rifle visited Jones Valley and

Twenty-six



(At Left) "Vulcan," largest iron man in the world and second largest statue in America, 53 feet tall on 120-foot pedestal atop Red Mountain overlooking Birmingham, sent to 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. (Middle) "Vestavia," world's most unique residence, replica of Roman temple. (Right) Terminal Station, Birmingham.

Photos—Birmingham Chamber of Commerce

later advised favored groups to make their homes in this valley. Birmingham was founded and incorporated in 1871—named after Birmingham, England.

Noted for its beautiful homes and flower gardens. Howard and Birmingham-Southern Colleges. \$1,000,000.00 Municipal Airport with the highest government rating; \$3,000,000.00 County Courthouse; \$1,000,000.00 Public Library. The Negro business section includes famous "18th Street" given nationwide publicity by Octavus Roy Cohen in his fiction.

Amory to Pensacola

AMORY, MISS.—(See page 25)

ABERDEEN, MISS.—4,700 Pop. County seat Monroe county. Tombigbee River. Lumber products, cottonseed oil and dairy products. Pine and hardwood timber. Corn and cotton.

COLUMBUS, MISS.—18,000 Pop. County seat Lowndes county. Tombigbee River. Manufacturing center; brick, monuments and caskets, concrete pipe, lumber, wood products, cheese, garments. Also cotton mills, creameries. Much timber in vicinity. Diversified farming; large truck crops. Mississippi State College for Women. Places of historic interest.

Twenty-seven

ALICEVILLE, ALA. —1,066 Pop. Cotton mills. Lumber and sawmills. Grain and poultry farms.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA. —5,000 Pop. Great concentration of wild game within 20 miles; known especially for deer hunting. On white limestone bluffs of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers. Leading cement center. Many sawmills, stave mills; hub, handle, stave and woodworking plants; mattress and mop factory; cotton gins, cotton warehouses and compress. Beef cattle and dairying; early spring lambs. Corn, oats, cotton, great variety of indigenous clovers for grazing and soil-building; large hay crops; all kinds of vegetables and truck—peaches, pears, figs, berries, melons, grapes; pecans and other nuts, potatoes.

A little band of aristocrats, exiled from the court of France after Napoleon's downfall, credited with the founding of Demopolis in 1818 before Alabama was a state. Count Lefebvre-Desouettes and other prominent Frenchmen traveled with this band up the Tombigbee River from Mobile, penetrated the virgin forests and limestone lands of Alabama to the site of Demopolis. Many historic buildings and points of interest in and near city today.

FRISCO CITY, ALA. —1,200 Pop. Mainly cotton, peanuts, corn, temporary grazing crops, hogs and beef cattle. Recently vegetable truck crops increased. Sawmill, cotton gin, bottling works, monument works.

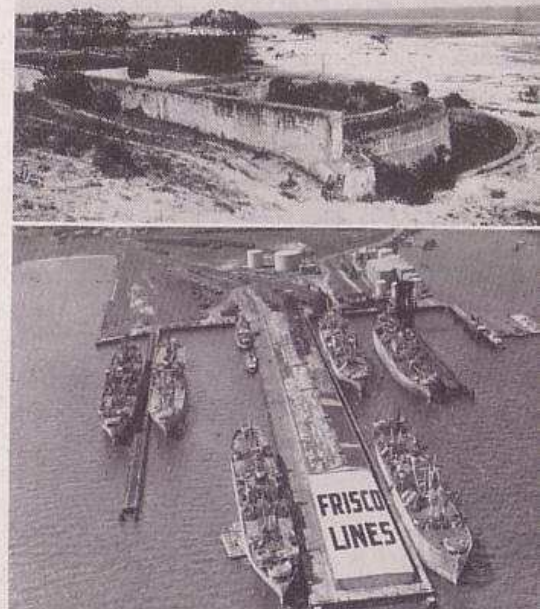
Formerly named Jones Mill and Roy; changed in 1930. In driving distance of Claiborne (old town which was the center of political and industrial life of south Alabama when the rivers provided chief means of transportation). Also near Little River where Red Eagle, noted Indian warrior in Alabama history, surrendered to Gen. Andrew Jackson.

ATMORE, ALA. —3,500 Pop. Farming community with "Pine Tree" background. Cotton, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, leguminous hays, strawberries and other fruits, pecans, tung nuts, and miscellaneous vegetables. Livestock. Approximately 60,000 board feet lumber manufactured daily; Naval Stores for turpentine operations. New forests growing at tremendous rate; more than half of total back-country being re-forested with pine; at least 2,500,000 acres now in young timber in territory. Unusual number of fishermen per capita in Atmore as fresh water streams and lakes, also Gulf of Mexico, within an hour's drive.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA —75,000 Pop. County seat Escambia county. On Pensacola Bay, seven miles from gulf of Mexico. Port of entry with deep harbor and considerable commerce. Manufacturing lumber, fertilizer, wall-

board, boats, tar, beverages, cooperage. Railroad terminal of the Frisco and outlet to the sea. Extensive fish wharves—largest red snapper fish market in the world. Great Naval Stores and location of the world's largest Naval Air Training Station. Three airports. Fort Barrancas—regimental headquarters of the Fourth Corps Area Coast Artillery. Noted resort with magnificent beaches and hotels; beautiful natural scenery; excellent hunting grounds for quail, wild turkey, ducks, geese and other aquatic fowl; haven for fresh water, salt water and deep-sea fishermen.

Pensacola has been under five flags . . . claimed by the galleys of Ponce de Leon, De Soto, de Narvaez and other adventurous leaders from the Old World . . . haven for the brigs of pirates . . . scene of courtly days under the French, English and Spanish. Among the interesting historical points today are: Fort San Carlos built in 1696; Fort Redoubt built some years earlier; Old Fort Barrancas, a remarkable piece of architecture; St. Michael's Cemetery where many of the illustrious men and women of early days are buried; Plaza Ferdinand (City Hall Park) scene of the transfer of Florida to the U. S. by the Spaniards in 1821; Seville Square, formerly the center of the fashionable residential district where stands an ancient, historic church; the ruins of the Leslie Panton warehouse built before the Revolutionary War; Fort Pickens at entrance of the harbor which was only Southern fort held by the Northern forces during the Civil War.



(Top) Old Fort at Pensacola.
(Below) Frisco docks at Pensacola.

Kansas City to Oklahoma

KANSAS CITY, MO.—(See page 19)

FORT SCOTT, KANS.—(See page 21)

GIRARD, KANS.—2,939 Pop. County seat Crawford county. Agricultural community. Soybean mill, cheese processing plant, flour mills, creamery, ice cream factory, lime plant, hatchery. Modern hospital, fine schools.

CHEROKEE, KANS.—1,200 Pop. Deep coal mining with one of largest electric coal shovels. Wheat and corn principal crops.

SCAMMON, KANS.—1,078 Pop. Coal mining and strip mines principal occupation. Good schools, excellent water system. In 1934, C. C. C. camp located here—the boys leveled 3,000 acres of strip-pit dumps and planted more than 750,000 walnut trees.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—20,903 Pop. Operating headquarters of the Tri-State Coal Mining District with large electrically operated excavating shovels, some with 33 cu. yd. capacity, used in stripping coal. Federally-inspected packing plant; basic chemical plant producing ammonia, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate. Clay production. Large iron works producing mining equipment, coal washeries and tipples. Kansas State Teachers College. Important railroad center. Southeast Kansas' most important wholesale and retail center.

CARL JUNCTION, MO.—1,303 Pop. Largest industry is powder factory with capacity for 1,000,000 lbs. of high explosives per month. Mining of zinc and lead. Corn, wheat, oats and forage crops; dairy cattle and poultry. Junction of Frisco.

Founded about 1875—named after Carl Skinner, one of founders when town was made a junction point for the Frisco.

From Junction: **JOPLIN, MO.** (See page 41)—**GALENA, KANS.** (See page 41)—**BAXTER SPRINGS, KANS.** (See page 41)

MIAMI, OKLA.—12,000 Pop. County seat Ottawa county. Located in world's largest lead and zinc deposits, claims title of "The Zinc Capital of the World." Meat packing, cheese factory; overall manufacturing, rubber manufacturing plant. Beef and dairy cattle, general agriculture. State Junior College and State Business College. On the headwaters of the gigantic \$20,000,000 Federal Grand River Dam Lake.

In 1892, Miami was a trading post in sparsely settled Indian territory, surrounded by wide prairie which supported the district's principal industry—cattle raising. After vast stores of zinc and lead were found in 1905, feverish excitement akin to a gold rush gripped the territory. Miami quickly became known as the "Cripple Creek of Oklahoma," and population gained 141 per cent in a brief period. Much of the zinc and lead was found under land owned by Quapaw Indians and the tribesmen became wealthy through royalties.

Thirty

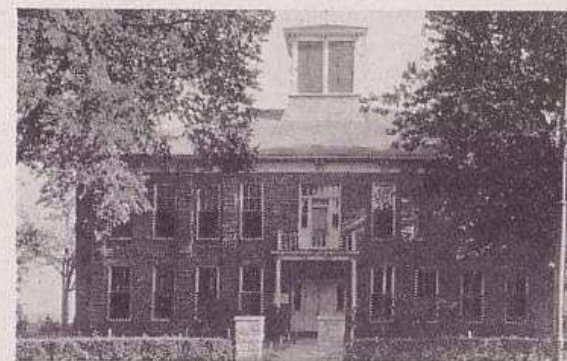
Tulsa to Texas

TULSA, OKLA. (See page 8)—**SAPULPA, OKLA.** (See page 9)

BEGGS, OKLA.—2,000 Pop. Oil and gas, cotton gins, flour mills. Cotton and corn. Extensive stock raising; cattle, hogs, mules. Five large stock ranches nearby with thousands of white-face Hereford cattle. National Guard Armory. *Home of Creek Indian Chief, Isperchecher, who is buried 4 miles west of Beggs. The name of Beggs comes from a former official of the Frisco.*

OKMULGEE, OKLA.—17,097 Pop. County seat Okmulgee county. Industries include oil refining, zinc and lead smelting, glass production, meat packing, peanut processing, manufacturing of oil field equipment, candy, ice cream. Standard crops: corn, cotton, wheat and oats diversified with peanuts, pecans, soy beans, fruits, berries, melons and various vegetables. Poultry raising and dairying increasing. Junior College. Large Okmulgee Lake for city's \$1,000,000 water supply.

Began as thriving trading center in 1867—was Indian center of what is now Oklahoma with delegations of all Oklahoma tribes attending the annual Tribal Councils for powwows with the Federal Government. The Creek Nation comprised an area including parts of six counties now surrounding Okmulgee county. The name "Okmulgee" is Creek word meaning "Bubbling Water."



Creek Indian Council House, built in 1878, still standing in business center of Okmulgee (as museum for preservation of Indian lore) where occurred the executions for infringement of Creek laws.

HENRYETTA, OKLA.—7,694 Pop. Smelter, a \$2,000,000 glass works, glazing plant, machine and tool foundry, casket factory. 72,000 acres of proven coal land in vicinity; many dry gas wells and producing oil wells. Diversified agriculture. Unusual points of interest include the New Lake Scenic Drive and Mesa Drive, the 640-acre Jack Nichols Amusement Park. July 4th each year is the Indian Stick Ball Game which attracts thousands.

WELEETKA, OKLA.—2,100 Pop. The Watermelon Center of Oklahoma, producing mainly the improved Tom Watson variety. Ships annually about 300 carloads of watermelons and 200 carloads of cantaloupes—principal markets are Kansas City, Chicago and Canada. Annual Watermelon Festival

Thirty-one

around August 1st. In North Canadian River Valley. Shallow oil production. *Weleetka* means "Fresh Running Water"—was settled by Creek Indians at end of the "Trail of Tears" from Georgia.

WETUMKA, OKLA.—2,153 Pop. Corn, cotton, small grains, vegetables, fruits. Cows and hogs. New \$108,000 Junior College and High School building. New National Guard Armory housing two National Guard units. N. Y. A. dormitory. C. C. C. Camp (Little Harlem) located immediately north of Wetumka, Oct., 1935 . . . engaged in S. C. S. work in vicinity with the following accomplishments: construction of 75 farm or stock water ponds, and 7,000 acres of terraces; 3,900 acres of land retired from cultivation planted in grass for pasturage; 9,000 acres arranged for contour strip farming; 14,500 acres with system of crop rotation; 7,500 acres of general pasture improvement.

Wetumka, Flowing Water in Creek language, is 9 miles north of old camp site of Capt. Boone in the movement of the Creeks from Georgia and Alabama. Four miles east stand the remains of Mission Indian Boarding School.

HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.—7,238 Pop. County seat Hughes county. Manufactures dairy products, tombstones, potato chips, mattresses. Sheet and metal works. Gas and oil wells. Corn, cotton, oats, feed-stuffs. Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep. Junior College and Business College.

Located near line between Creek and Seminole Indians and near old Fort Holmes. Settled long before statehood by white men. At that time many Indians owned slaves; many fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side.

ADA, OKLA.—17,000 Pop. County seat Pontotoc county. Retail, wholesale, and distributing center. Manufactures cement, glass, flour, dry ice, brick, ready-mix concrete, feed, flour, pickles, concrete pipe and blocks, ice, agricultural lime. Fine agricultural section; cotton, hay, grain. Beef cattle, sheep, dairying. East Central State Teachers College.

SULPHUR, OKLA.—4,242 Pop. County seat Murray county. Health resort—location of Platt National Park with sulphur and other health-giving springs. Mineral water shipped. State School for Deaf; State Soldiers' Hospital. Asphalt and glass sand mines; gravel quarries. Stock, dairy, poultry, truck farms. Cotton.

MADILL, OKLA.—4,500 Pop. County seat Marshall county. Primarily agriculture, livestock, dairying and poultry raising. Ship cotton, corn, peanuts, oats, chickens, turkeys, softshell pecans. Two cotton gins. Productive oil fields. Madill is "In the Arms of Lake Texoma," 140 square miles of water with 1,250-mile shoreline. Year-'round fishing, boating and duck and geese hunting.

Thirty-two

On Branch Line—25 miles east of Madill, Okla.

DURANT, OKLA.—12,000 Pop. County seat Bryan county. Cotton gins and compresses, lumber, cottonseed oil and peanut mills. General agriculture. Near Cumberland oil field. Southeastern State Teachers College; Oklahoma Presbyterian College. Ten miles from Lake Texoma; \$54,000,000.00 dam on Red River.

On Branch Line—24 miles west of Madill, Okla.

ARDMORE, OKLA.—16,886 Pop. County seat Carter county. Principal crops produced and shipped out are cotton, corn, grain and forage sorghums, sweet clover, oats, winter barley, prairie hay, alfalfa, peanuts, beef cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy products, truck crops, peaches, berries, grapes, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. Native pecans produce 70 to 150 carloads annually, while paper-shell and propagated varieties increasing. Machine shops, supply houses, cottonseed oil mill, cotton gins and compress, poultry plants, creameries, flour mill and bottling plants. Since 1904, has been headquarters for important and steadily-growing group of oil pools. Carter Seminary, government Indian school for girls. Lake Murray State Park nearby was created by legislative act in 1933 and comprises 20,000 acres; owned by state of Oklahoma and supervised by State Planning and Research Board.

Ardmore and surrounding area was originally part of Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Became Indian Territory in 1835 as part of Choctaw Nation. In 1855, the Chickasaws were assigned to the region. Ardmore settled in 1887; incorporated in 1898 under the Curtis Act. City obtained its name from a railroad man who came from Ardmore, Pa.

Lying north of Ardmore are the Arbuckle Mountains, one of the oldest mountain ranges in the U. S. extending over 300 sq. miles. They, with Ardmore basin, constitute one of the most remarkable geological exhibits—from eruption in bygone centuries and erosion, stratified rocks are now exposed aggregating over 30,000 feet in thickness and in great variety; the same rocks one would see could he go straight down into the earth at Ardmore from five to seven miles. Many beauty spots in this ancient range.

DENISON, TEXAS—19,000 Pop. Industries include cotton duck mill; wood preserving plant; mattress and duck products factory; mechanical saws and earth boring machinery; dairy products (this is the principal southwestern plant of a leading cheese manufacturer). Peanut processing company makes peanut butter, oils, and shells pecans. Meat packing plant. Home of the Denison Dam, creating Lake Texoma. The \$54,000,000 Denison Dam impounds Red River between the Red and Washita

Thirty-three



Rivers on the border between Texas and Oklahoma. This is the largest earthen rolled-filled dam in the world and creates the fifth largest man-made lake in the United States. The proposed recreation and resort development program recommended by the National Park Service will make this the "Playground of the Southwest."

SHERMAN, TEX.—21,000 Pop. County seat Grayson county. Fifth industrial city in Texas. Large manufacturer of cotton gin machinery; large pickle plant; extensive machine shops; large cotton compress. Has 52 manufacturing plants. Four flour mills, ice factories, shortening and milk plants; work clothes and box factories, nurseries. Corn, wheat, oats, head grains, feed crops, cotton. Cattle, mules, sheep and hogs. Austin college.

On Old Chisholm Trail (marker in Washington Street Park). Named after Gen. Sidney Sherman.

DALLAS, TEX.—483,720 Pop. County seat Dallas county. "Key City of the Oil Industry," being the geographical center of area which produces 73% of the nation's annual output of crude oil. 1,382 oil companies, individual operators, supply companies. In heart of great "Blackland" belt, one of the richest agricultural regions in the world with more than half of America's

State of Texas Building at Dallas, erected in 1936 to commemorate the centennial of Texas independence. (Right) East Texas oil field, near Dallas, Texas. Union Station, Dallas.

Photos—Dallas Chamber of Commerce and by Rogers, Dallas



annual cotton crop grown within the radius of overnight rail travel. Important inland cotton market, and greatest manufacturing center for cotton gins and machinery. Other industries: food products, furniture, aircraft, building materials, chemicals, storage batteries, automotive equipment, beverages, cement plants, apparel. Ranks 14th in wholesale volume. Generally regarded as fourth most important insurance center in the country and is one of nation's key financial centers with 11th District Federal Reserve Bank. On Trinity River, with 9 U. S. highway outlets; served by 10 railroads and 3 transcontinental airlines. Ranks 3rd nationally in per family buying power.

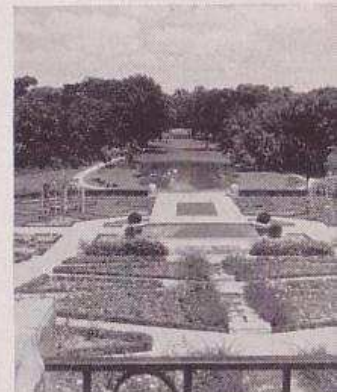
First house in Dallas built in 1841; community called Peter's Colony, later named Dallas in honor of U. S. Vice-President George Muffin Dallas. In the 1850's, 60's and 70's, its chief distinction was ranking first as the world's greatest market for buffalo hides. Ox-wagon teams brought the hunters' spoils to Dallas, where buffalo hides sold for a dollar each; the meat went begging at two cents a pound. With the railroad boom, Dallas' real growth began.

Outstanding medical, educational and amusement center. Southern Methodist University, Baylor University College of Medicine, Southwestern Medical Foundation and Medical College; also numerous private and professional schools. State Fair of Texas; largest annual exposition in America which occupies a \$15,000,000 permanent plant, about 1,000,000 attendance. Civic Center includes Texas Hall of State; the Fine Arts Museum, Dallas Museum of Natural History and Dallas Aquarium. Annual Cotton Bowl football classic.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—321,131 Pop. County seat Tarrant county. One of the nation's greatest railroad centers, with aggregate mileage of lines having direct entry into Fort Worth equal to more than one-half of the entire railroad mileage of the state.

Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum and City Auditorium, Ft. Worth. Vista, Ft. Worth Botanic Garden.

Courtesy—Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce



Volume of freight interchanged is largest in Southwest. Live stock and meat packing industries largest in Southwest. Meat packing leading industry; second, flour and feed milling. Largest terminal grain market in the South. Petroleum refining and aircraft manufacturing important. Other industries: metal working plants, cottonseed oil mills, creameries, furniture, garments, candy, bottling, woodworking plants, food products, cement, concrete tile and pipe, cord tire fabric. Agriculture: fruit, hay, oats, grain, sorghum, wheat, corn, cotton. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, angora goats. Served by three airlines. Southwestern regional headquarters for the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

In 1849, in order to protect the scattered settlers from marauding Indians, General Winfield Scott dispatched a troop of dragoons to North Central Texas to establish an army post, which was named Camp Worth, shortly changed to Fort Worth . . . located on high bluff overlooking the Trinity River. Settlement grew up around it. In 1853, the troops departed for a station farther west. The cavalry stables became the first hotel. After the Civil War, cattle drives from the great ranches of South Texas to the railheads in Kansas began, and Fort Worth was important trail station and supply point.

Texas Christian University, Texas Wesleyan College, The Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, and Our Lady of Victory College and Academy. Park system regarded as one of finest in country . . . with an average of an acre of park land for every 17 persons in the city, as against a national average of one acre for every 100 persons. Lakes Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain and Worth are sites of many homes and summer cottages. For 40 years Annual Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show held each March . . . big feature is World Championship Rodeo, typical of early days of the Southwest.

Monett, Missouri, to Paris, Texas

MONETT, MO.—(See page 7)

ROGERS, ARK.—5,000 Pop. In county noted for its fine fruit and dairy cattle. 20,000,000 broiler chickens raised here in 1945. Large condensery, one of largest vinegar plants in the U. S. 100-acre Lake Atalanta within 3 minutes of business section. In heart of Ozark resort country; fine hotels. Location of Betty Blake home, where Will Rogers and Miss Betty Blake were married. A few miles to northwest is world's largest underground night club, Wonderland Cave at Bella Vista, air conditioned by Nature, where 2,500 people can dine and dance. Has served unofficially as the Arkansas Senate—was once a hideout for Jesse James. To the northeast some 50 miles is Eureka Springs—within its limits are 63 springs and within radius of 7 miles are 1,000 more; these pure waters are shipped in glass tank cars to large Middle Western cities.

Thirty-six

Ten minutes from Rogers is Pea Ridge Battlefield where the chief Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi was fought March 6, 7 and 8, 1862. 10,000 Union forces defeated 16,000 Confederates with the loss of two Southern Generals.

On Branch Line—5 miles west of Rogers, Ark.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.

3,500 Pop. County seat of Benton county. Popular tourist center; home of "Bella Vista," resort hotel. Site of new modern cheese factory. One of Arkansas' largest canneries. Garment manufacturing, three poultry processing plants and electric hatcheries. Agriculture: strawberries, grapes, beans, tomatoes, apples, peaches, dairy and beef cattle.

SPRINGDALE, ARK.—4,500 Pop. Situated in the heart of the fruit and poultry industries. Largest shipping point for strawberries, grapes, apples, peaches, tomatoes, beans and poultry in northwest Arkansas. Home of the nationally known grape juice plant and large wineries. Large electric hatcheries. Headquarters of canners operating twenty-one plants in the Ozarks.

Five miles west is Italian Colony, Tontitown, founded by Father Bandini.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—10,000 Pop. County seat Washington county. Large poultry plant; largest hardwood mill in the world. Canning plants, butter factories, ice cream and bottling plants. Fruit growing, grain, tomatoes, strawberries. Poultry, dairying, cattle, horses, mules, sheep. U. S. Veterans Hospital; Western Assembly Grounds of Methodists on Mt. Sequoyah; University of Arkansas with Ethnological Museum; State Experiment Station, Fayetteville Business College.

One of the state's oldest cities; first town incorporated in state . . . was designated as county seat before anyone lived on site. Was station on Butterfield Stage Line, 1858. Scene of much fighting and devastation during Civil War—Prairie Grove Battlefield is 12 miles west, where 26,000 men fought; 1,000 were killed and many wounded. Fayetteville had first telegraph line in Arkansas. Site of Confederate Cemetery and Monuments; also National Cemetery.

VAN BUREN, ARK.—5,500 Pop. County seat Crawford county. Cotton, strawberries. Also general farming. Two canning factories. Known widely today as the boyhood home of Bob Burns—the house is visited by an average of 250 daily during summer months.

A postoffice was established 1831; named Van Buren after Martin Van Buren.

Thirty-seven



Near Eureka Springs, Ark.

Courtesy—Ozarks Playgrounds Ass'n.

then Secretary of State. The town was laid out in 1837. Location of the quaint log structure where the famed Albert Pike, soldier, poet and prominent Mason, taught his first school in Arkansas, 1832. It has been recently moved up on Highway 71; is museum with many interesting curios in addition to the remarkable collection of pattern glass in fluorescent-lighted glass cases. The main walls of the Courthouse are 99 years old—on its lawn have gathered companies for the Mexican War, Spanish-American and World War—to receive the flag from the citizens before leaving. At Fine Springs, a few miles north, is burial place of the Mormon, Parley Peter Pratt, whose killing it is said was responsible for the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

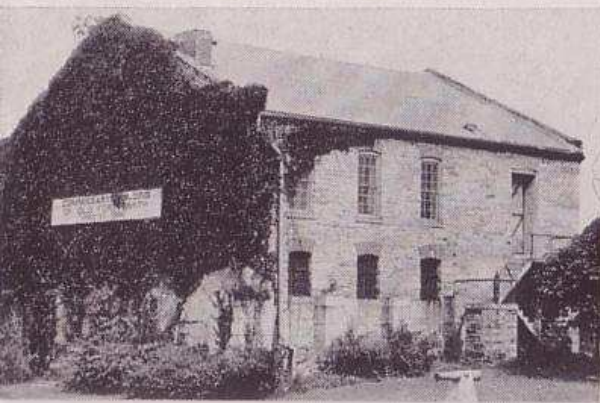
FORT SMITH, ARK.—45,000 Pop. County seat Sebastian county. In midst of one of largest natural gas fields in the world. Over a million tons semi-anthracite coal mined annually. Hardwood timber reserves, large deposits of clays. Chief industries: glass, furniture, gas heating stoves, mattresses, wire springs, mirrors, brick, truck trailers, fibre boxes, food processing plants (canned and quick frozen). Agriculture: total of 350,000 bales of cotton grown annually in area; corn, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes, melons, berries and other fruits. Truck crops, poultry, livestock raising, and dairying increasing.

First settler was Captain John Rogers, veteran of War of 1812. Laid out city and home-seekers began to settle near beautiful bluff. In 1817 the first permanent buildings of the Fort were erected as protection against the Indians—established by Major Wm. Bradford, which he named after General Thomas A. Smith, then in command of the Western Frontier forces. Garrison Avenue, the main business street, was once the mile-long parade ground of the post; the old jail still stands. General Sam Houston, the hero of Texas, once lived in Fort Smith. Jefferson Davis, first and only President of the Confederacy, once lived at fort. Albert Pike; Sequoyah, chief of the Cherokees, and "The American Cadmus"; Washington Irving, the novelist; Major

B. L. E. Bonneville, famous explorer, and scores of other well-known figures have played a part in Fort Smith's history.

Only remaining building of the second fort built at Fort Smith, started in 1838 and finished in 1843 under supervision of Gen. Zachary Taylor, hero of Mexican War; afterwards President of the United States.

Courtesy—Fort Smith, Ark., Chamber of Commerce



POTEAU, OKLA.—3,169 Pop. County seat Le Flore county. Bottle and glass filling station system, garment and mattress factories, bottling plants, cotton gins, cottonseed oil and lumber mills. Coal and shale mines. Timber. Farming—diversified. Junior College.

Thirty-eight

TALIHINA, OKLA.—1,032 Pop. Livestock raising, principally cattle. Feed crops main farm products. Health resort. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium; also \$1,000,000 General Hospital recently finished for Indians . . . combined is largest institution of its kind in the U. S.

Talihina is Choctaw Indian word meaning "Iron Road," getting its name when the Frisco was built through this country.

ANTLERS, OKLA.—3,720 Pop. County seat Pushmataha county. Farming; large cannery. Crops: cotton, corn, potatoes.

HUGO, OKLA.—7,200 Pop. County seat Choctaw county. Creosoting plant, iron works, steel school bus bodies, peanut plant, saw mill, creamery and butter, ice cream and ice plants, row boat plant. Terminal for the Frisco. 240 days of growing weather. Great hunting and fishing spot. Goodland Indian School (Orphanage), established 80 years ago. Scene of Annual Cavalcade of Indian Territory . . . mostly a pantomime pageant, depicting the trials and heartaches of the Choctaw Indians after being evacuated from their Mississippi homes, and other Indian events.

Old Rose Hill, as the Robert M. Jones estate was known, was established prior to Civil War and was reputed to have been one of the largest slave-owning estates west of the Mississippi. Fort Towson, established in 1824 of the Federal Government, was built to handle the transfer of the Indians . . . some walls remain of the old fort, which is one and a half miles from the town of Ft. Towson, 15 miles east of Hugo.

PARIS, TEXAS—24,000 Pop. County seat Lamar county. Industrial center. One of world's largest vinegar factories; two large wood working plants, two large oil mills, furniture factory, canning plant. Rich agricultural section: cotton, corn, wheat, oats, grain, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts, potatoes, wide variety of fruits. Livestock industry includes fine herds of Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, and shorthorn cattle; one of the largest milk sheds in Texas. The Dairy Program in Lamar County is widely known and highly developed. One of the outstanding poultry counties of the state. Large packing plant assured. Fine junior college offers advanced educational facilities. Due to a disastrous fire March 21, 1916, the business district and many residences were destroyed. These buildings were replaced in a year's time and present a modern, clean, and attractive appearance. Beautiful churches, federal building, court house, and an open public plaza ornamented by Italian Marble Fountain adds to the civic beauty of Paris.

In 1835 David Crockett, on his way to the Alamo, spent night with his group of fellow travelers under an oak tree which is still standing one mile from the Plaza. First house built was that of Claiborne Chisum in 1837. In

Thirty-nine



1844 Hon. Geo. W. Wright donated 50 acres for a seat of justice in Lamar county, and the present townsite of Paris was established. On Feb. 5, 1844, Congress awarded 2640 acres to Dr. George Washington Stell of Paris for his part in surveying the Central National Road of the Republic of Texas. This historical highway passed through Paris, running from San Antonio to the border line near the mouth of the Kiomitia River . . . monuments and markers show its route. John S. Chisum, cattle king, for whom some say the Chisum Cattle Trail was named, is buried in the old family cemetery in the western part of the city.

IDABEL, OKLA.—5,000 Pop. County seat McCurtain county. Cotton, corn, hay, fruit and vegetables; cattle, hogs and other livestock. Considerable timber industry; large hardwood mill in city. Six electric cotton gins, one cottonseed oil mill. Broom and mattress factories. Iron works, ice plant.

Old government mansion and whipping tree still standing, and Indian church more than 100 years old. Town first named Purnell after Division Superintendent of the railroad now known as the Frisco. Because of towns of similar names, was changed to Idabel—the compounding of the names of Mr. Purnell's daughters, Ida and Bell.

FOREMAN, ARK.—1,056 Pop. Cotton, corn, alfalfa, soy beans, Johnson and Bermuda grass, all types of clovers for hay and pasture; peaches, strawberries, sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, peanuts. Free range for cattle, horses, mules.

The town had its inception about 1898, when the residents and business of Old Rocky Comfort, one mile southwest, moved to the site of Foreman. Old Rocky Comfort was established nearly a century ago, and was the gateway of emigration into Texas . . . located on the Limerock Hills, an inexhaustible strata of limestone.

ASHDOWN, ARK.—2,900 Pop. County seat Little River county. Mainly cotton production and cattle.

HOPE, ARK.—7,475 Pop. County seat Hempstead county. Basket, handle, brick, insecticide, floor sweep. Cottonseed oil mills. Hard and soft wood timber. Cotton, corn, fruit, truck and livestock. Home of the world's largest watermelon, raised in 1935, weighing 195 lbs. A few miles north is America's only Diamond Mine, at Murphreesboro, Ark.

Monett, Missouri, to Wichita and Ellsworth, Kansas

MONETT, MO.—(See page 7)

SARCOXIE, MO.—1,017 Pop. Most extensive peony nurseries west of the Mississippi River. General agriculture—large shipments of strawberries.

CARTHAGE, MO.—12,500 Pop. County seat Jasper county. Large marble quarries producing "Ozark Gray" veined and veinless marble and marble processing plants. Limestone crusher. Manufacturing of fertilizer, poultry feeds, road materials, work clothing, spring beds, auto accessories, powder, caskets. Wood working products, fluorescent lights, artificial insemination breeding. Flour mills and creameries. Extensive livestock production. Dairy and poultry products. Wheat, corn, oats, forage. First city in the U. S. to install complete system of automatic electric telephones.

Scene of the Battle of Carthage, June 17, 1861, when town was practically destroyed.

WEBB CITY, MO.—7,896 Pop. Lead and zinc mining. Wheat, corn, oats. Beef and dairy cattle, with fine herds of Jersey and Guernsey for breeding stock.

Lead industry started in 1873 and soon afterwards zinc. Now known as the Tri-State Mining area.

JOPLIN, MO.—45,000 Pop. Lead and zinc industry. More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of ore has been marketed here. Mineral Museum at Schiffer-decker Park shows by models and specimens the development of the mining. Largest "truck in" stockyards in the nation, with large livestock industry.

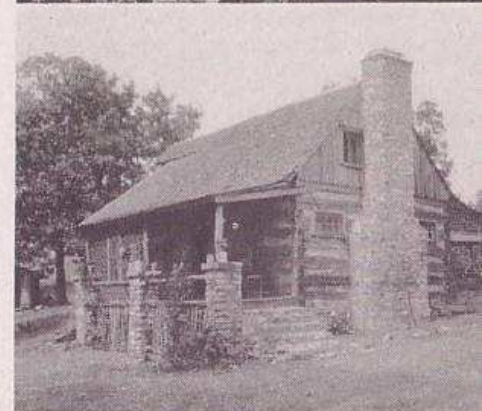
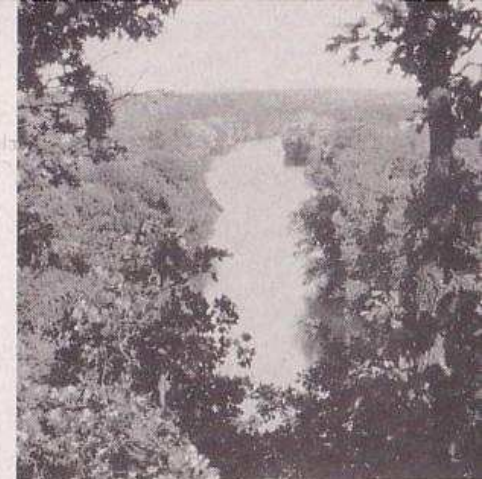
Bakery products, leather goods, work shirts, canvas goods, chemicals. Machine shops. Meat packing. General agriculture and strawberries, vegetables, fruit.

City founded by Rev. Harris G. Joplin, who moved here with intention of establishing a mission. Lead and zinc discovery quickly developed city.

GALENA, KANS.—4,736 Pop. Lead and zinc mining and smelting. Manufacturing mining machinery. General agriculture. Poultry.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANS.—5,514 Pop. Manufacturing mining supplies. Zinc, lead, tripoli, chat mines. Oak timber. Farming, general manufacturing.

Forty-one



McClelland Park, Joplin, Mo. From Joplin, on trip into Ozarks, may be seen Old Matt's Cabin, famous as home of one of Harold Bell Wright's characters in "The Shepherd of the Hills"—now museum, near Lake Taneycomo.

Courtesy—Ozarks Playgrounds Ass'n.

COLUMBUS, KANS.—3,381 Pop. County seat Cherokee county. In wheat belt. Also corn, soybeans, livestock, chickens, turkeys. Coal, lead and zinc mines nearby. Large overall factory. Kansas State College Experimental Farm at city limits. City is site of the Cherokee county community high school, the largest of its kind in the state. Has a faculty of 35, and an enrollment of 800.

OSWEGO, KANS.—2,342 Pop. County seat Labette county. Wheat, corn, some livestock. Cheese factory, grain products, greenhouses. Most prized asset is beautiful Riverside Park on bluffs overlooking the Neosho River, with modern \$75,000 swimming pool. Diversified farming; low taxation.

CHERRYVALE, KANS.—3,256 Pop. Only zinc oxide plant west of Mississippi. Zinc mines and refining. Oil and gas wells. Large flour mill. Stock, dairy, poultry farms. Scene of Southeast Kansas Soldiers' Reunion.

Gained notoriety in pioneer days through the Bender family who operated a Murder Farm near here, 1870 to 1873, before fleeing to an unknown fate.

NEODESHA, KANS.—5,000 Pop. Gasoline refinery. Creamery. Oil wells. Box factory. Aerosol plant. Alfalfa dehydrating plant. Wheat, corn, oats. Poultry, dairy and livestock farms. Fine churches and schools.

First Mid-Continent oil well drilled here, known as the Norman No. 1.

FREDONIA, KANS.—4,000 Pop. County seat Wilson county. Known as the town with Twin Mounds on the west and south sides. One large brick plant; one of largest cement plants and the largest linseed oil mill in the Middle West. Three of leading printing establishments of the country for bank forms. Wheat, corn, oats, flax and forage crops. Alfalfa dehydrating plant.

AUGUSTA, KANS.—4,000 Pop. Located in the fertile valley of the Walnut and Whitewater Rivers. Alfalfa, bluestem hay, corn, wheat. Cattle, sheep, horses, poultry. Original home of one of major oil companies with large refinery. Oil and gas fields. Manufacturing of oil field equipment and trailers.

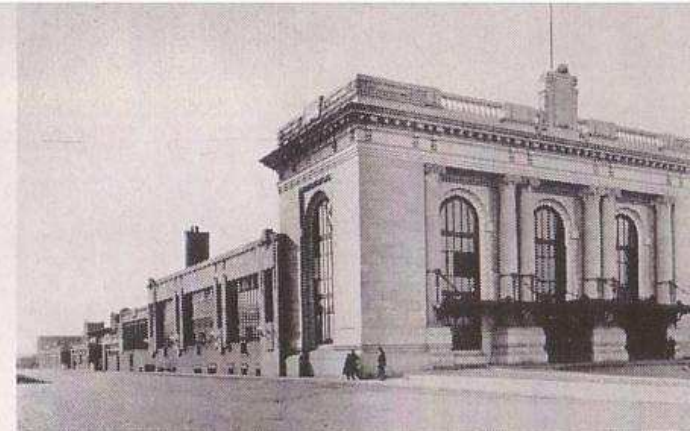
WICHITA, KANS.—180,975 Pop. (including metropolitan district). County seat Sedgwick County. Junction of Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers. Headquarters for Kansas oil production and for large areas of adjoining states. Fifth flour milling center of nation. Livestock market, 6 meat packing plants. More than 300 manufacturing establishments. Four airplane factories. Aviation center with 14 airports and airparks. Tractor and other farm implement center for Southwest. Nation's leading broomcorn market. Production of gasoline, gas and electrical household appliances, oil field and refinery

Forty-two

equipment, steel works, textile products, printing and publishing. Educational center providing public education from kindergarten through municipal university. Also private and denominational schools. Six general hospitals and U. S. veterans hospital. A well-known Convention City, with Convention Hall seating 5,500 persons. 1,200

acres in 22 parks. \$2,500,000 Union Passenger Terminal. One of finest Scottish Rite Temples in West. Educational center, with Friends (Quaker) University, Wichita Municipal University, Mount Carmel Academy and American Indian Institute. Student may go from kindergarten to a master's degree in public school system. United States Veterans Hospital.

Wichita probably means "people with painted faces" named for Indian tribe which moved to Oklahoma in 1867.



Union Station—Wichita, Kansas.

LYONS, KANS.—4,260 Pop. County seat Rice county. Wheat valued at nearly \$1,500,000 produced annually in this section; also corn, oats, alfalfa. Dairy cattle, beef, hogs and poultry. Largest salt mine in Kansas and two major salt companies. County has large potential oil production. Location of Pulliam No. 1, Kansas' largest gas well with potential of approximately 115,000,000 cu. ft.

Rice County was sought and visited by white men 79 years before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth Rock . . . the object of Coronado's search for Quivira and gold. With him was Father Juan Padilla who established the first Christian church in the United States here among the Quivirans. From then until late 19th century, this locality was known to Spanish and French explorers and numerous bands of Indians who found it excellent hunting ground for buffalo. In 1870 came the earliest homesteaders, building the town of Atlanta with the Old Santa Fe Trail as the main street. Lyons came into existence 6 years later when Atlanta was transferred bodily to the exact center of the county and renamed Lyons. Museum of Quiviran Indian relics in lobby of Courthouse today.

ELLSWORTH, KANS.—2,070 Pop. County seat Ellsworth county. Wheat and livestock. Near Kanopolis Reservoir now under construction—\$12,000,000 project for flood control and water conservation. Close to 2 airports.

Forty-three



Founded in 1867, named after Col. E. E. Ellsworth, on north bank of Smoky Hill River, in geographical center of the U. S. In the early '70's, was the end of the Texas cattle trails and ranked with Abilene, Hays and Dodge City as one of the important shipping points.

Beaumont, Kansas, to Vernon, Texas

WINFIELD, KANS.—9,592 Pop. County seat Cowley county. Large flour mill. Poultry and egg packing. Butter and cheese processing. Manufacturers of gas burners, metal products. Oil field water cans and coolers. Main crops: wheat, corn, alfalfa. Alfalfa dehydrating and grinding mills. Oil fields on all sides of the city. Southwestern College and St. John's College. Newton Memorial and St. Mary's hospitals.

Named for Major Winfield Scott, a Civil War officer and Baptist missionary. In 1869 the first log house was erected in a bend of the Walnut River, two miles south of townsite, and soon numerous claims were taken. The first town company was organized in 1870. The ground on which Winfield was later built was leased from Chief Chetopah of the Osages for \$6.00. In 1879 had population of 2,000. Then came the usual experiences of the pioneers—floods, prairie fires, grasshoppers and droughts. Was home of one of the earliest and greatest of the Chautauquas, second only to the mother Chautauqua in New York.



ARKANSAS CITY, KANS.—12,500 Pop. Two oil refineries, two flour mills, meat packing, three milk products plants, carbide plant. Livestock; wheat, corn, oats and feed crops. Retail trading center. Railroad shops.

Located at junction of Arkansas and Walnut Rivers. In Sept., 1893, when the Cherokee Strip was opened in northern Oklahoma, 20,000 people made the "run" from here.

BLACKWELL, OKLA.—10,119 Pop. Center of the great Chikaskia Valley. Home of the largest county fair in the state; largest municipally-owned power plant. Center of a large concentration of natural gas; an abundance of commercial water. Livestock, grain crops and poultry. Zinc smelter, glass plant, meat packing.

ENID, OKLA.—33,000 Pop. County seat Garfield county. Oklahoma's third largest city . . . called the "wheat capital of the Oklahoma agricultural empire." Two large oil refineries; large flour mill with daily capacity of 4,000 barrels; terminal elevator grain storage with capacity of 21,808,000

Forty-four

bushels. Mainly agricultural industries: cheese and butter, poultry packing, egg breaking, meat packing plants, feed mills. Abundant natural gas and low cost electric power. One of state's largest wholesale jobbing centers. Phillips University, Enid Business College, St. Joseph's School. Northern Oklahoma Hospital, a state institution with 1,000 patients.

Opened to homesteading, 1893. Land formerly owned by Cherokees.

OKEENE, OKLA.—1,300 Pop. Farming: wheat, oats, corn, barley, stock and hogs. Big granaries. Large flour mill, elevators. Gypsum mines.

THOMAS, OKLA.—1,256 Pop. Paint and body works. Ship livestock. Hatchery. Dairy products plant. Grains, fruit, cotton. A leading sweet potato industry.

CLINTON, OKLA.—7,572 Pop. Two grain elevators, brick yard, cotton gins and cotton compress. Cottonseed oil, feed mills. Creameries, poultry packing plant. State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

CORDELL, OKLA.—2,986 Pop. County seat Washita county. Rich agricultural area; wheat, cotton, feed crops. Livestock major industry. Flour mill, grain elevators, cotton gins. Shipping point for wheat and cotton.

HOBART, OKLA.—4,982 Pop. County seat Kiowa county. Brick yards, cotton gins and compress, packing and produce cold storage plants, alfalfa and cottonseed oil mills, creameries. Cotton, grains, alfalfa.

FREDERICK, OKLA.—5,125 Pop. County seat Tillman county. In a leading cotton producing county of Oklahoma; also wheat, alfalfa and 40% of the alfalfa seed grown in state. Highly diversified farming area. Cottonseed oil mill, six cotton gins and one of the largest compress capacities in state. Tillman county oil discoveries in past three years have made available production of 1300 barrels daily. Junior College and National Youth Administration semi-residential school for girls.

VERNON, TEX.—12,000 Pop. County seat Wilbarger county. Principal retail marketing, shipping point; well connected with rail, bus and highway facilities; industries include meat-packing plant, cottonseed oil mill, alfalfa dehydrating plants, mattress factory, oil and grease manufacturing, livestock feed, marble and granite works. Of interest is the Waggoner Ranch near Vernon; also Lake Kemp, which is the largest artificial body of water in Texas.

Forty-five

On the Old Chisholm Trail. A monument at Doans Crossing, 8 miles north of Vernon, marks the site of the first white settlement in the county and bears the brands of cattlemen with the first home still standing.

Okmulgee to Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma

OKMULGEE, OKLA.—(See page 31)

MORRIS, OKLA.—1,600 Pop. Corn, cotton, oats, feedstuffs. Cattle, hogs, some sheep. Oil in paying quantities since 1910.

For many years, prior to the Civil War, the seat of the tribal meetings and councils of the Creek Indians was near a large spring on a prominent mound, called "Council Hill" just southeast of the city. Many descendants of the Creek Indians who were forcibly moved here from their ancestral homes in Alabama, still reside in adjacent areas.

BOYNTON, OKLA.—1,204 Pop. Extensive grass lands ideal for stock raising. Near one of largest pedigreed stock ranches in state. Oil and gas produced from same wells for 20 years.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—42,000 Pop. County seat Muskogee county. Champion livestock and dairy center. Major oil refinery, large iron and structural steel plant. Iron works, railroad division point. Total of 65 industrial plants distributing \$16,500,000 annually in products. Cotton mills, dairy products. Oil field supplies. Farming: small vegetables, cotton, livestock. Veterans Hospital, Oklahoma School for Blind and Bacone University, only Indian college in the U. S. Oklahoma Free State Fair here annually.

Muskogee is "home city" to Camp Gruber . . . 70,000-acre army military training site. At present the headquarters for 8th Corps.

FORT GIBSON, OKLA.—1,159 Pop. On Grand River. Oak timber. Cotton, corn, spinach.

Fort Gibson—oldest U. S. Fort west of the Mississippi.

CLOSELY identified with the growth and expansion of that section of our country broadly referred to as the "great central heart of America," is the Frisco Railroad. To tell in detail the story of how the Frisco worked hand in hand with the early settlers, while still in infancy itself, would be to write the history of this region from the days of the pioneers. Ever-changing, ever-growing, the Frisco, too, has progressed until, today, it is an integral part of the industrial, civic and social life of the descendants of these early settlers.

The Frisco points with pride to its modernly-equipped fleet of fine, air-conditioned passenger trains which is acclaimed, not only in the territory it serves, but by appreciative patrons throughout the country whom it has been our privilege to serve . . . proud, too, of the unusually dependable service recognized and known by shippers everywhere as Frisco Faster Freight.

Today, as in the past, it's

FRISCO FIRST FOR FOLKS AND FREIGHT

